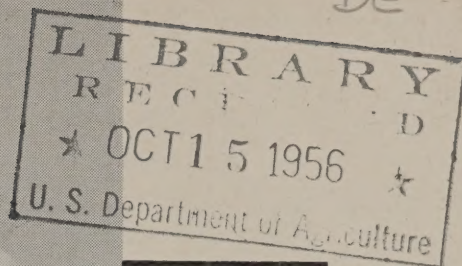


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BODE'S

Geraniums



1956-1957 CATALOG

Wholesale Growers & Shippers

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GERANIUM GARDENS

BOX 109 — GARDENA, CALIFORNIA — PHONE: COMPTON, CALIF. — NEWMARK 1-5538



Left to right: Henry Villalpando, Fred Bode Jr., Fred III, and Al Barba. Henry, general foreman, has been with us through his high school and college years and works in all phases of the business. Young Fred devotes all of his time to hybridizing and stock building. Al, field foreman, supervises the cutting crews. Much credit is due to Henry and Al, both expert rogues, for discovering several sports which are now commercial varieties.

A Little About Our Business

Long before airfreight made California Field-grown Geranium Cuttings an overnight commodity and before Parcel Post became a dependable means for shipping smaller orders, we were in the Geranium business, shipping by the only dependable method—Railway Express. We are the oldest and largest of the California Geranium-Field Nurseries with well over 50 acres devoted exclusively to Geraniums and Pelargoniums. More than 900 varieties are in trial, stock building, or full commercial production. Well over 400 varieties are listed in our catalog.

In the space of 20 years we have grown from a part-time family business to an organization of 45. From an occasional order during 1938 to the present day half-ton of daily airfreight and our own little post office to take care of parcel post shipments, our business reflects a steady increase in satisfied customers. Many customers that we supplied in the 30's we still supply today. And, we are still a family business, with Fred A. Bode, Jr., doing the general supervision. Mrs. Elizabeth Bode, his mother, supervises the packing of all orders; Miss Betty Bode, his sister, runs the business office; teen-age Belinda helps her aunt with the filing; Fred III now devotes full time to stock building, hybridizing, and variety testing, and wife (Alice L.) does research, our catalog, and other horticultural editing.

While most field growers ship seasonally, our business is practically a year-around one, being slack only during the heat of the summer—as is usual in the nursery business. Many of the women working in our shipping room like to work steady, except when their children are out of school during the summer. Thus, we are able to give as steady employment as is desired and still keep a trained group together.



Mrs. Fred A. Bode, Jr.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS of experimenting, we have now departed from the California method of rooting cuttings in open ground beds and benches. This method was originally used by us, and is still used by other growers. Last year we were partially under a large new plastic house; this year all rooted and callused cuttings will be started under plastic. After being rapidly rooted in flats, the cuttings, in their flats, are moved to outdoor benches where they are finished out without heat (except during frosty weather). These outdoor benches are also equipped with roll-down plastic tops to protect the plants from damaging wind and rain.

This new method, while more costly, considerably speeds up rooting. It avoids heavy losses experienced by California growers due to slow rooting during cold weather. This is just one of the many reasons why we lead the industry in supplying constantly better-rooted cuttings, and why we ship as many rooted and callused cuttings as all other California Geranium Growers combined.

CAREFUL CONTROL is maintained at all times—from the selection of planting stock to the final delivery of the finished cutting to our customers' greenhouses. Heavy roguing, careful selection of stock plants, and proper feeding has enabled us to develop quality strains. Varieties, like Palmier's Salmon Supreme, which tend to deteriorate have had special attention. The best testimony for our careful up-grading is the demand for our planting stock by our own competitors. Every spring we supply large quantities of stock for field planting. Great care is used in cutting in the fields. Baskets are kept light, and cuttings are never dropped into the rows to wilt, never put into sacks, and never packed in the field. Cuttings are brought to the shipping room, carefully stripped, sorted, and packed under the experienced supervision of Mrs. Elizabeth Bode (Mrs. Fred A. Bode, Sr.).



Mrs. Fred A. Bode, Sr., admires one of our plantings of fancy-leaved Mme. Languth which is always in full bloom.

A PINTO TAG NURSERY. Issued to clean nurseries in California after meeting rigid requirements and close periodic government inspection. The Pinto Tag permits stock to be shipped throughout California (except Ventura and Tulare Counties out of a total of 58) without inspection. We are the only geranium field-grower who is licensed to ship into all states requiring licenses (39) as well as the only geranium field-grower holding a Pinto Tag.

Dusting each 30 days has been the practice of field-growers for many years. Last year we shortened this to every 20 days. Field dusting tests which were run in our fields by the Dept. of Entomology, University of California at Los Angeles, on the most suitable dusts for geranium protection proved to us that this 20-day period was still not sufficient, and this year we are dusting or spraying every 7 to 10 days.

Regular periodic tests are made of all our field soils, and green tissue tests are made of the plants to keep close control over the nutrient contents of the cuttings. Both unrooted and rooted cuttings are treated with systemic poison which "proofs" the cuttings against red spider, two-spotted mite, Pacific mites, spruce mites, and aphids for from two to six weeks. This insures the grower against receiving infestations of "resistant" mites. Our cuttings are rooted with Cutstart powders; thus, they are never burned or stunted by an over-abundance of auxins ((hormones). Nutrient level of rooting cuttings is tested and, when necessary, the proper levels are maintained with foliate feeds applied by Hy-fog (1000 lb. pressure) sprayers.

ROUTING YOUR ORDER. Few growers realize the importance of proper routing of their order. Every shipment we make is routed for delivery before packing starts.

We have regular reserved space on several of the best flights and make daily reservation for other orders. Your order is never turned over to an agent. If your order must be forwarded from the destination airport, we know by what company it will be forwarded; for extra safety your airbill is marked "Forward by best and fastest ground method."

VISITORS ARE WELCOME. We are closed only on Sunday. This year a new field of 22 acres—actual planting—was added, making more than 30 acres of new stock, plus the one-year-old plants which cover another 20 acres. Rows are planted 3 feet apart, with plants 15 inches apart in the rows. If the rows were run end on end, they would extend for more than 118 miles.

TO VISIT US, travel south on Avalon boulevard from Los Angeles, four-tenths mile beyond Victoria boulevard to 195th street, which is a dirt lane leading up into the farming areas. We are the only grower and shipper on the right-hand side of 195th, about one-half mile east of Avalon boulevard. (Look for our red and yellow sign.)

CALIFORNIA GERANIUMS? It is rather remarkable that there are still some growers who are in doubt about using California geranium stock. Unfortunately, some growers have been stung with poor stock, for, like the greenhouse business in the East, as everywhere, there are poor growers and good ones in California, too. Our industry is one of volume and low margin of profit. The cut-rate growers cannot possibly afford to match the product of the standard-priced concerns. Then, too, additional criticism comes from those who wish to promote their own local product.

Yet, there is no comparison between a greenhouse-grown product and our Southern California stock from a business standpoint. Southern California cuttings have played a big part in



A view across part of one of our fields. This new field of more than 22 acres extends to the house and is half again as long. No pictures in this catalog show the same plantings twice.

the repopularizing of geraniums. They have meant a dependable supply of stock at a price which permits the grower to produce a plant at a price the public will willingly pay and at a good profit. Southern California Geraniums are early blooming, fast growing, and healthy. It is particularly significant that by far the majority of really large producers of geraniums—the big wholesalers of 2¼- to 4-inch pot plants—buy most if not all of their stock from Southern California.

HY-GRADE PROPAGATING STOCK

Because we have a large rooted cutting business we do not have to refrigerate or use hot air dryers. When the cuttings are damp with dew, our men cut for callused or rooted orders which go in the sand immediately. When the dew is gone, unrooted orders are cut. Wilting that occurs when dew-laden cuttings are cut is avoided, especially the severe de-hydration which accompanies dew-laden cuttings and hot air drying. After the unrooted orders are packed for the day, the cutting crews work in the fields or take more cuttings for the sand. **We never refrigerate. We never take cuttings one day for the next day's orders. All orders of unrooted cuttings, or callused and rooted cuttings, are cut or wrapped and shipped the same day.**

Today many growers are advertising that their plants are grown from Southern California propagating stock, particularly to their retail trade. If you do, be sure that the stock you buy is the best stock available—BODE'S HY-GRADE PROPAGATING STOCK from SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GERANIUM GARDENS—geraniums you can be proud to sell.

Cultural Notes

GERANIUMS IN GENERAL. Botanically known as *Pelargonium hortorum*, regular garden geraniums are generally called zonal geraniums, or zonals, in the trade. They are the offspring of two South African species, with other species bred in to a lesser extent. These plants are native to an area where the climate and growing conditions are no less than ideal. Two hundred or more years of breeding have brought many changes to these plants.

Varieties listed in this catalog are not difficult to grow. Any variance with common culture is noted with the description. If you are a geranium specialist offering many varieties, your operation is diverse enough so that differences of culture are no problem. If you grow a basic selection for the bedding plant trade with a minimum of labor, be sure your choice of varieties is suitable for your area. Pink Barney is a fine, compact pot-plant for the Pacific Northwest. Yet in the warm dry weather of Texas, it soon suffers from the heavy waterings necessary. Jean Viaud or Pink Phenomenal would be a better choice in Texas while, conversely, they would draw up in the dark spring of Seattle.

As geraniums are large leaf, herbaceous plants, they naturally grow fast and take a great deal of food, water, and light. Years ago when greenhouses and labor were cheap, geranium cuttings were taken when the beds were pulled out to plant fall bulbs. These cuttings, and later pots, were grown slowly. Fertilizers were poor and incomplete, and a great deal of damage to the plants was caused by an over-supply of a few chemicals and the complete lack of

others. The old adage, which to some degree still persists, "Starve them, and grow them dry," causes a great deal of trouble and loss even today. The reason for growing cool, hungry, and dry years ago was so the plant would be forced to grow slowly and the roots would have time to search out sufficient trace elements to survive.

Today, greenhouses are kept warmer and geraniums are grown faster. Under warmer conditions, the plants transpire more water and must be fed more often in order to keep the nutrient solutions properly balanced. Failure to follow this procedure causes the most common trouble we encounter in greenhouses—the complete lack of nitrogen, with bacterial stem-rot as the result.

CUTTING PROPAGATION. Any recognized rooting medium may be used for geraniums. We use washed plaster sand and change it each time, never chancing contamination. No medium should be tamped. Merely fill the bed, flat, or pot; check for weak places around the edges, and water down well.

Cuttings should not be damaged by being forced into the medium. In our own practice, we use a short piece of plaster lath which is rounded on one end and sharpened along the edge and rounded end. With this lath, a slot is made in the sand a little deeper than the cuttings will be planted. Now the cuttings can be planted about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep in the slot, without forcing.

Cuttings should be recut straight across, just below an eye (leaf node). Actually, under ideal conditions, geraniums will root just as well, and with more roots, when cut about halfway between the nodes. However, there is far more chance of disease entering the soft center area, and growers rooting more than a million cuttings a year, including ourselves, find that the cost of recutting the ends is well repaid. Any leaves which appear to be in good enough condition to remain will help get the cutting started, and should be left on.

Cuttings that turn black from the base upward to about the level of the sand and appear OK above the sand, are usually the victims of a rooting powder which is too strong. "Off the shelf" brands of rooting powder are usually four or five times too strong for geraniums and may be satisfactorily diluted with about four parts of cheap talcum powder to one part of rooting powder. However, extra-mild rooting powders are formulated with mild-acting chemicals and should be used when possible. Geranium stems are hairy, and excess powder should be tapped off with the hand. Never dip geranium cuttings in water before powdering. The geranium trade in general uses CUTSTART 1X powder for all geraniums. Pelargoniums prefer CUTSTART $\frac{1}{2}$ X. Disease can be practically eliminated by adding from 10 to 15% of PARZATE to the rooting powder. (See page 22 for Cutstart Rooting Powder.)

After recutting the ends, allow the cuttings to dry only long enough to be free of actual wet juices—15 minutes to 2 hours, not a day or more as was once practiced. Powder the ends and plant in the sand; then water well until the sand is smooth. This will compact the sand for proper water content and allow proper aeration. At the same time, the water will activate the rooting powder and freshen the cuttings. Follow-up watering should be made only when the sand is beginning to change color at the cutting-end level. Cuttings must not become dehydrated, but roots will appear faster if they have to "go out and get the water". Tight, wet sand accounts for many unnecessary losses.

For fastest root action, especially if rooting powders are used, a bottom heat of 65 degrees should be maintained, with a top heat of 50 to 55 degrees. Cuttings should be striking and ready to pot in 10 to 20 days, depending upon weather, heat, and amount of roots desired.

Rooted cuttings can be potted into 3" pots, but many growers, especially those growing the heavier-calibered varieties, pot our rooted cuttings directly into 4" pots.

It is also very practical to pot unrooted cuttings directly into good potting soil. In this case, potting soil should be sterilized, and be sure to add from 10 to 15% of PARZATE to the rooting powder. If no rooting powder is used, then dip the entire cutting into a PARZATE solution (one level teaspoon per gallon of water) before potting.

SOILS. Geraniums are grown in almost every type of soil. However, the most successful commercial growers prefer a fibrous friable loam, as free of clay as possible, adding up to 50% German or Canadian peatmoss, depending upon the humus content of the soil and the weather conditions in the grower's area—the dryer the weather, the more peatmoss. To each cubic yard of the above mixture, add 10 lbs. of dolomite, 5 lbs. of superphosphate, and 7 to 10 lbs. of a good "complete" organic base fertilizer, with an analysis of about 10-10-5. The analysis is not too important, as long as it is an organic base. If, like commercial Vigoro, the analysis is a little higher, the lesser amount (7 lbs.) can be used.

Dolomite supplies calcium and magnesium, both important to geraniums, and offsets the low pH of the peatmoss. Superphosphate supplies phosphorus and contains most of the trace elements in minor quantities, and should be added to the potting soil as it is difficult to get a good supply of phosphorus to the roots once the plant is potted. Some growers prefer to use bonemeal, which may be substituted for the superphosphate. The organic fertilizer will supply



After last year's highly successful experiment, all cuttings are now rooted in flats under plastic. This house is now being equipped with benches and bottom heat for winter rooting. Geraniums love being grown under plastic and root 50% faster, giving a much healthier cutting. The entire walls on 3 sides open for maximum circulation during warm weather.

organic nitrates and, in the case of most soils, ample potash. If the soil is naturally deficient in potash, the addition of a pound of sulphate of potash will help.

Leafmold is a good source of organic food. However, if it is used, be sure to watch the nitrate level, as the leafmold will "burn" nitrates as it decomposes. Leafmold will also continue to form acids, lowering the pH. The use of calcium nitrate solution will offset both troubles.

Some growers use dairy manure in their soils. It has a good pH factor for geraniums, but be careful that it is well-rotted and thoroughly mixed into the soil, as it is not uncommon to find single plants throughout a fine looking batch of 2½ or 3"-pot geraniums dying from the base upward. Upon inspection, it will be found that a small lump of manure, still giving off ammonia gas, will be the cause of the lost plants.

STARVATION. All food chemicals should be present in proper proportion, and the absence of any one will cause a form of chlorosis or show some other sign of deficiency. The lack of nitrogen and a pH below 5.5 are the two worst offenders. Plants starved of nitrogen look poor for a while and then become diseased and die. How quickly this happens, depends upon diseases present. A pH below 5.5 causes geraniums to stop taking in phosphorus; the entire plant wilts and drops its leaves; 2 oz. of Dolomite or 1 oz. lime to 1 gallon of water will correct the pH condition, or 2 oz. of calcium nitrate if the nitrogen is also low. Cuttings taken from plants low in nitrates will often root almost 100%, but the percentage of survival depends upon just how low the nitrogen level is. Cuttings of low nitrogen plants die before or after rooting from the base upward in long black streaks. The actual death of the cuttings is from induced stem rot.

INTERMITTENT FEEDINGS. Many geraniums are potted and grown with little or no feeding. This is a gross error, because the soil area of a pot is only a fraction of the soil that the roots would search for food if growing in the ground. Many modern growers feed every 7 to 10 days, lightly but regularly—especially as the weather warms in the spring.

It is difficult to lay down a set rule for feeding as all soils vary in content and leaching quality. (This is one reason for use of the light, hungry, easy to control UCLA mix.) There are many good, easily understood books on feeding plants; however, a few specific recommendations for geraniums will be made here.

Geraniums are lime-loving plants, and sufficient calcium should be in the soil to maintain a pH of 6.5 to 7.5. However, certain soils known to contain enough lime for good geranium growth may go as low as 5.5 with no trouble. On the other hand, a lime-poor soil might easily test 6.5 due to sodiums or other high pH chemicals, and still need lime (calcium) which is, in addition, a soil conditioner. Should you apply a slight overdose of phosphates in using some fertilizers, the lime will "pick up" the extra phosphate, convert it to triphosphate, and hold it in an inert form until the soil needs it again. Stunting will not result in the meantime. By maintaining a reasonably high pH, the phosphorus in the soil is practically pure and is available to geraniums. At around a neutral pH, an atom of hydrogen attaches itself to the phosphorus, hydrogen attaches itself to the phosphorus and, although this form is fine for Fuchsias, azaleas, etc., it is not available to geraniums. Under these conditions, the plant actually starves from lack of phosphorus, and a general upset occurs without fail.

Calcium Nitrate is an excellent nitrogen feed for winter application. It needs no bacterial conversion as do the organic or ammonia-type fertilizers. It also tends to hold up the pH, supplies added calcium and, like gypsum, tends to keep the soil open to air and generally more friable. It is soluble and can be used as a liquid feed (1 oz. to 1 gallon of water). We prefer this feed to Urea ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon water) but sometimes switch off.

Another chemical that geraniums use in fair quantity is magnesium. Most fertilizers do not contain enough, or it is in a form that leaches quickly. This is the reason we recommend dolomitic lime (dolomite), which contains about 37% magnesium and 60% lime. It is a quarried product and was in popular use until it became too scarce for agricultural purposes. Now, Kaiser Steel Co., Fontana, Calif., manufactures dolomite as a by-product and it is again available at reasonable prices. However, most of the agricultural dolomite sold in the East is still quarried. Dolomite is a mild acting material which can be used in reasonable amounts without fear of burning or causing an upset. USUALLY YOUR FARM ADVISOR, COUNTY FARM AGENT, OR AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER can tell you where to obtain dolomite.

If dolomite cannot be found in your area, agricultural lime, hydrated lime, gypsum (gypsum will not change your pH and is good to use where natural pH is already high) or other forms of calcium may be used. Some growers prefer to use ground shell (in much larger quantity). If ordinary lime is used, we recommend adding 2 lbs. of magnesium sulfate to each 100 lbs. of dry fertilizer, if you feed with dry fertilizer; or one teaspoonful to the gallon of properly diluted liquid feed—unless the formula of either type already contains at least 1% magnesium. For the grower with a limited need, magnesium sulphate need not be bought by the 100 lbs., but can be obtained as a cheap bath-grade of Epsom salts at any drug store.

Uramite and Borden's 38 are organic-type nitrogen fertilizers similar to Urea, except that they are captive and will not dissipate rapidly. Growers waited years for these fertilizers which can be added to the soil and become available throughout the pot-life of the plant, or at least for a period of about six months. When visiting growers throughout the country this spring, we found several who had experienced burning from these chemicals. However, we did have the opportunity of seeing a very fine test being run at the greenhouses of Sachs Floral Co., Topeka, Kansas, where Irvin Bowerman, grower, had large experimental batches growing against check plots. Mr. Bowerman had established the best quantity of Borden's 38 as 13 oz. to each 4 cu. ft. (wheelbarrow) of soil. The test plot (4" pots of Red Landry) were in good bloom and excellent growth, while the check plot of the same variety was not yet showing color (early April) and the plants were smaller. Mr. Bowerman grows superb plants of all kinds, so we feel that his recommendation is valuable to all growers. Also, Uramite should be equally successful at this rate. Both of these chemicals are better when mixed with the soil on the potting bench. When stored after mixing, there is bound to be a build-up of nitrates that could cause serious results.

LIGHT. Full light should be given to all Geraniums and Pelargoniums during cold weather. Give up to half shade during the summer. Dirty or shaded glass causes geraniums to "draw up".

HEAT. Most geraniums are grown between 50 and 65 degrees, with 50-degree houses run a little dryer and fed a little less than the warmer house. However, usually the warmer grown, well fed and watered plants produce the greatest profits because of the quicker crop. Salmon and pink varieties must be bloomed at over 50-degree minimums; otherwise the color pigments will flood to the center of the florets, leaving the edges pale or streaked. Pelargoniums stand cooler night temperatures, and 40-degree minimums do not slow growth appreciably.

AIR. Plenty of air is very desirable. An occasional thorough airing during the winter is of great advantage.

WATER. The commonest cause of plant loss is disease or debility, encouraged by over or under-watering. Geraniums should be well soaked, and then allowed to become reasonably dry, but not arid, before watering again. Geraniums are herbaceous plants and use lots of water during periods of heavy growth, such as late spring; but they can go for long periods in winter without being watered. When an abundance of water is used the plant must be fed, so that the water will carry ample food chemicals. Otherwise, the plant becomes waterlogged.

SYRINGING. Growers have always avoided syringing because of the danger of spreading bacterial stem rot, botrytus (grey mold) and other fungi. However, Parzate, or its equivalents, Dithane Z-14 or Z-78, will control or discourage these troubles and, being reasonably clean, may be used freely on plants and house. In cool weather, houses should be sprayed once each month; and during periods of high heat, once a week is not too often. If kept clean with Parzate, plants may be syringed during hot weather, thereby cutting down on pot watering.

PINCHING. California cuttings are strong and heavy-calipered. We have found that experienced users of California Geraniums prefer 4 to 6-inch cuttings because of their more profitable returns. For example, after the cutting has been potted and about an inch of growth made, a "hard pinch" should be made. This means, cut the tip out of the cutting for a length

of about two inches. Then the grower has a short cutting which has not required stock-bed space, yet will make a good late plant, cutting his stock costs considerably. The prime reason for the "hard pinch" is that the hormones (auxins), which control growth and keep the side eyes dormant, are manufactured in the growing tip. To nip out only the uppermost tip will merely cause the plant to make new growth from the uppermost eye. By removing all wood which is still in a state of elongating, one removes all of the hormone producing area. Thus the chemical which controls root growth and keeps the side eyes dormant is removed, and all side eyes become active. Then growth is made until the side branches themselves produce sufficient hormones to again check growth.

PESTS. Geraniums, being large-leaf herbaceous plants, are enjoyed by about as many pests as any other plant of its class. No pest is hard to control with today's fine pesticides, and by watching for early signs, they can usually be eradicated with a single treatment. Often the knowledge of their presence will permit the use of several chemicals in one spraying.

Snails should not be tolerated. They are prime spreaders of bacterial stem-rot and, if any exists in the greenhouse, they spread it rapidly.

Caterpillars do not bring diseases of geraniums, but do damage the plants. In our own fields, the plants are dusted weekly to protect them from the worms of moths and butterflies. Few, if any, of these pests originate in the fields, but come in on the wind. Our shipping girls inspect every cutting to avoid the possibility of shipping egg clusters. However, there is always the chance for a cluster to get by, and these eggs will hatch enroute. It is recommended that a grower must dust any California stock as soon as it is in the pot or sand — DDT is entirely satisfactory for this purpose. Also, most caterpillars that will feed on geraniums are those of night flying moths and, when stock is started during the late summer or early spring when ventilators are open during the night, worms will in many cases originate in the grower's own greenhouses and should be watched for.

Red-spider and the other spider-mites are the worst enemies of geraniums, and just a slight infestation will do considerable damage to a crop. For this pest we use parathion in all our dusts and periodically spray with Systox. Many growers who use greenhouse bombs also like to use a soil-drench of Systox, which is highly successful in protecting geraniums against spider-mite and aphids.

Systox is an organic phosphate which acts as a systemic poison, entering the leaves when used as a soil drench. The spider-mite or aphid is poisoned by the sap it sucks. Regardless of the form the pest is in at time of application (adult, egg, or future visitor) it will be exterminated within three weeks. Systox is the product of Chemagrow Corporation, New York, N. Y. It must be handled with care and its use requires a permit in some states.

White-Fly and thrips are sometimes troublesome and heavy infestations will do considerable damage. The proper greenhouse bombs or DDT will control both these pests.

NOTE: Geraniums will tolerate 5% DDT dust applied properly or mild DDT sprays, but severe dwarfing results from constant use or heavy applications. The organic phosphates, such as Vapophos, vapotone, etc., have no ill effects.

THE DISEASES OF GERANIUMS were pretty well described more than a hundred years ago, yet the geranium constantly improves, with most stock considered "disease free." What is really meant by "disease free" stock is that the plants have been grown for several generations under healthy conditions and diseases now remain latent. However, if the plants are grown under poor conditions, trouble soon appears, for plants are quite like humans in this respect: let our health run down and one of the viruses we all carry takes over in short order. Thus, active disease is almost always the end result, not the initial cause of death. So, we find that **the major problem of geranium growing is to understand the geranium and meet its few requirements, so that trouble may be avoided before disease like bacterial stem-rot, virus, etc., strike the final blow. One of our major Midwestern universities advises that disease becomes of little importance when plants are properly grown. It is the best cultural advice we know.**

GERANIUM BOOKS

The two English geranium books listed below, both written by professional geranium growers, are well worth having but are sometimes difficult to find here in America. Although both are written so that the novice can enjoy them, the cultural information is of particular value to the commercial grower.

GERANIUM GROWING by H. G. Witham Fogg. 96 pages, 5"x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 9 black and white pictures plus line drawings. Covers all the usual chapters from history (very good) through propagation to pests and their control.

Paper bound postpaid 75c

GERANIUMS by Derek Clifford. 83 pages, 5"x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 12 full page black and white pictures. Derek Clifford really knows geraniums and his growing methods are excellent. Many interesting comments are found in this book.

Cloth bound postpaid \$2.00

California customers add 4% sales tax.

Terms of Sale

Stock offered in this catalog is available the year around, except when orders exceed the supply. Orders booked in advance are shipped in rotation, but on the date specified if possible. Orders accepted are subject to cancellation or adjustment in case of crop failure and other conditions beyond our control.

MINIMUM ORDER MUST TOTAL 100 CUTTINGS—No order can be accepted for less than 50 unrooted cuttings—or 25 rooted—of any one variety. Special collections of 10 each of 10 kinds (our choice) are offered and, if possible, we will cooperate when the customer wishes certain varieties included or omitted.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. Prices listed in this catalog cancel all other quotations. Stock reserved at high quotations will be properly adjusted.

It may be noted that many varieties have lower prices this year. It has always been our policy to bring all stock prices toward a common standard as quickly as stock is available or strains are rugged enough to warrant lowering prices. Our purpose is to make it highly practical for the greenhouse grower to get his stock from us rather than to waste time, space, and money producing his own.

While we do offer many varieties which are not obtainable from other sources at slightly higher than standard prices, it will nevertheless be noted that our standard prices are often lower where it really counts—Irene, Better Times, Olympic Red, Fiat Enchantress, etc. Years ago it was common for us to set the price for top quality stock, and other growers would price accordingly. Today, with efficient farming on a scale much larger than other growers and steady well trained help, we are able to maintain the price against rising costs, while many growers offer top selling varieties at advanced prices.

WE DO NO OPEN ACCOUNT BUSINESS—Terms are cash with order, or permission to ship C.O.D. The narrow margin on our type of horticultural farming does not permit carrying accounts, etc. This is our own rule and is no reflection on anyone's credit. No discounts can be offered as prices are highly competitive. The larger an order is, the more difficult it becomes to protect the customer on short items. Although we enjoy our share of large orders, orders of one to five hundred are appreciated and make up at least half of our business. The slight extra charge of the hundred rate offsets the extra costs of packing out the smaller orders.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS should apply for their import numbers well in advance and send them to us anytime before date of shipment. We supply commercial invoice forms in seven copies with order. If you work with a Custom House Broker we will send the necessary three copies in advance upon request.

We supply well over 50 customers in Canada, including every province. This undoubtedly accounts for a very large percentage of all geraniums grown in Canada. Canadian customers receive a prepaid night-letter giving airbill number, date, and flight on which order is traveling. The customer can contact TCA who will see that he gets possession of the order immediately.

PARCEL POST TO CANADA cannot be COD'd. Value and postage should accompany order. If parcel post is desired, request a Canadian Plant Importation Address Label (1 for each 500 cuttings) with your request for a plant importation number. Railway Express may be COD'd. Shipments between Victoria and Kamloops may be sent by ground methods, but more easterly shipments **should be made by AIR.**

FOREIGN CUSTOMERS should send us any import license necessary and information on special requirements recently instituted in their respective countries. We supply commercial invoices or Planilla Aereo forms if needed, as well as U.S. Export Declaration papers and U.S. Health Certificate. Add \$1.00 for Plant Inspection For Export fee.

Orders have been shipped, this year, to many foreign countries, including several to Japan, South and Central America, Mexico, several European countries, etc. At present there are two large orders being prepared for Australia where geraniums are enjoying the same popularity as in America.

NAMES ARE TRUE according to the description in this catalog and are based on years of diligent research. In case of error or misunderstanding, we will be responsible only to the extent of replacing the original shipment.

PICTURED ON THE COVER

MELISSA—(Bode 1956) (Mary Bard X Mackensen) One of the most promising florist-type pelargoniums. All features desired in a pot plant pelargonium are reasonably represented: fairly small wood and foliage, low and compact plant with close-jointed stems, a good grower, an exceptionally pleasing color, and an early and continuous bloomer under usual pelargonium culture. Melissa is named for Mrs. Charles W. Lucas who writes children's poems and stories under the name of Melissa Houghton. She is the mother of Mrs. Fred A. Bode, Jr.



Miss Betty Bode, office manager, spends some time in the fields each day checking locations and available stock. Keeping an accurate inventory, along with considerable correspondence with hundreds of growers, makes it possible for us to know what the trends in any given area will be this year or next.

METHODS OF SHIPMENT

Gardena is within the Los Angeles metropolitan pick-up area of both Railway Express and U. S. Mails; thus, shipments are dispatched directly on east and northbound trains requiring no trans-shipment to many major cities.

We are only 12 miles from the Los Angeles International Airport, point of departure of all major airlines. We deliver free to the airport and each shipment is turned over to the airline making the most direct flight to the destination city.

Direct airport delivery saves the customer up to \$3.00 per 1000 over shipments which must be trucked or flown to Los Angeles. Also, often a day's time.

AIR FREIGHT

Many cities have "Nursery Stock" commodity rates of 30% to 50% less than the base rates. Commodity rates are special prices for 100 lbs.; these rates apply if only one airline is involved, or one airline and ground service (Railway Express, etc.).

Scheduled airlines have a minimum of 50 lbs. and are considered economical for all shipments of 1000 or more cuttings (35-37 lbs.). Full value of commodity rates (100 lbs.) is earned on orders of about 3000 cuttings, and shipment becomes cheaper than Railway Express. At present, Flying Tiger has a \$4.00 minimum for 12 to 20 lbs.; Slick, a \$1.00 minimum (airport to airport) plus truck delivery. Both are excellent for the areas they serve.

International rates are surprisingly low. 500 rooted cuttings to Guatemala are shipped by air for a total of \$5.87. International minimum rates are based on about 8 pounds.

All airfreight shipments are sent collect. Many growers request airfreight and the stock sent C.O.D. The C.O.D. fee is very nominal (50c) and the entire cost of the order may be covered with one check and entry.

RAILWAY EXPRESS

Rail express is more advisable than parcel post during very cold or very hot weather; protection against frost is guaranteed, and during the summer shipments are made to eastbound points via one of three Santa Fe routes with refrigerator car service. There is no extra charge for this service and orders travel with cut flowers. We do not recommend Railway Express to the Pacific Northwest. **Railway Express shipments are made charges collect.** The value of the order may be sent C.O.D.

AIR EXPRESS

Air Express is expensive (40c to \$1.00 per pound), and delays do occur. We would advise this method only for special cases. **Many growers inadvertently write Air Express** on their orders when they mean Airfreight, so **please make special note** if Air Express is desired.

AIR MAIL

Better service than Air Express to most points. Cost 60c to 80c per pound, plus special delivery fee if desired. Special handling fee not necessary. Postage collect fee will also cover C.O.D. of order cost.

PARCEL POST — SPECIAL

For most shipments other than airfreight, we recommend parcel post with special handling or special delivery. Although there is no guarantee against anything except being lost or extreme damage, we have shipped thousands of orders by parcel post during winter months and have had only 4 frozen arrivals.

SPECIAL HANDLING dispatches shipments with the same schedules as first class mail. It allows the use of special "OUTSIDE MAIL" stickers so packages are individually handled and not placed in mail bags. Traveling as first class mail, packages are carried in mail sorting cars which are cooled or heated in extreme weather. **All parcel post shipments made by us include special handling.**

SPECIAL DELIVERY includes services of special handling. It also, by law, gets shipments away from Gardena (1½ hrs.) and Los Angeles (4 hrs.) faster. At destination: 4 hours are allowed at the main distribution area (Chicago); and 1½ hours at local post office (West Chicago). Special delivery can only be made to addresses bearing a street number; but most post offices, especially by arrangement, will phone the addressee if Special Delivery is included. People are interested in plants and are generally concerned with their safe arrival.

Parcel Post—Special Delivery shipments reach most points, Chicago and west, the second day; Philadelphia takes 72 to 74 hours. Outlying cities of the Carolinas, Florida, etc., require 4 to 4½ days. **Geraniums will stand up to 6 or 7 days shipment without undue loss.** Usually the leaves are yellowed on long shipments, but this does not harm geraniums; in fact, it seems to encourage side-branching.

Parcel Post is sent charges collect and may be C.O.D.'d for the value of the shipment. Some growers prefer to have parcel post orders sent prepaid and the following table will assist in determining the shipping cost. You can call your post office to determine which zone you are in from Gardena (Los Angeles). Orders of over 500 cuttings require 2 or more cartons and should be figured separately.

PARCEL POST RATES INCLUDING SPECIAL HANDLING AND INSURANCE
If Special Delivery Is Wanted, Add 25c

Number of Cuttings	ZONES						
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100	.65	.69	.75	.84	.95	1.06	1.17
150	.73	.79	.89	1.03	1.18	1.36	1.53
200	.80	.95	1.08	1.26	1.42	1.72	1.94
250	.90	1.00	1.15	1.35	1.59	1.87	2.12
300	1.03	1.15	1.33	1.59	1.88	2.22	2.53
400	1.24	1.41	1.66	2.01	2.41	2.88	3.30
500	1.31	1.56	1.87	2.29	2.77	3.34	3.84

SOME AIDS FOR THE USE OF THIS CATALOG

Every aid possible to you, the grower, has been incorporated in this catalog. Names are absolutely correct or, if any doubt exists, special mention is made. Local names, second-choice names, and nicknames are included, when known, within parentheses in small boldface type after the accepted true name. Following this, the name of the originator is set in lightface type within parentheses, whenever it is known.

Special mention concerning the numbers within parentheses is made in each section in which they appear. For instance, varieties can be very similar and yet have important differences such as early and late blooming habits, the number of petals per floret, etc. Whenever possible, we have included methods for identifying the differences.

Our large selection is to properly serve the growers of our very large country with every type of climate, as well as growers in all other countries. We certainly do not recommend that you grow all varieties, unless you are a specialist catering to the hobbyist, or are a specialist mail-order firm.

Except for the special offers, or where special mention is made, the following minimums apply on all varieties.

Rooted — 25 of a kind.

Unrooted—50 of a kind.

COLORS: To make the selection of colors easier, each color group shades from the lightest variety at the beginning of the list to the darkest variety at the end.



Robert Barba, propagator, selecting planting-stock cuttings from Verona. The variety to the right is Magnificēt. This view is of a stock-building field.

Zonal Geraniums

(*Pelargonium hortorum*)

The following list contains practically all varieties grown in quantity by pot-plant florists. Large acreages are planted in expected sales ratio. Varieties are not only true to name, but every effort is made to produce the best strains of each variety. Prices, except as otherwise noted with variety:

Unrooted \$3.50 per 100, \$32.50 per 1000

Rooted \$6.75 per 100, \$65.00 per 1000

Callused cuttings are usually available from stock. However, if you wish cuttings callused for a specific date, please book at least 5 weeks in advance of the desired delivery date during December and January; other times, 4 weeks will be sufficient to insure delivery.

Our callused cuttings are shipped when they are producing white roots. While white roots seldom hold well in shipment, your cuttings will make new roots very rapidly after potting. Our callused cuttings are not plunged into sand in bundles, but are spaced exactly as are the rooted cuttings. The only difference between our callused and rooted cuttings is the time allowed in the sand. Some growers prefer this younger stock.

Callused \$1.00 per 100, or \$10.00 per 1000 less than rooted.

COLORS: To make the selection of colors easier, each color group shades from the lightest variety at the beginning of the list to the darkest variety at the end.

DOUBLE — SEMI-DOUBLE

White

Many white varieties have been introduced to the trade and found to be wanting, hence dropped. We offer only the most dependable white varieties in the following list.

MME. BUCHNER — Double, beautiful pure white flowers make this the leading white. This fine early bloomer can be depended upon for Easter sales in most areas.

SNOWBALL—Identical with Mme. Buchner, but both plant and flower are larger. Once considered a Southern variety, this excellent white is gaining popularity everywhere, almost equaling Mme. Buchner in sales this year. Identification: Snowball has a nearly round leaf, while Buchner usually has well-defined scallops.

VERITE (Springfield White)—Double, clean beautiful white. Plant is similar to Buchner except the foliage is a brighter green. It does especially well on the Eastern Seaboard.

NOTE: The name correctly carries an acute accent over the final "E" and is pronounced vē'r'i'tā. Meaning truth, the name probably alludes to its habit of remaining true white.

GARDENIA — (Miller) Very free blooming, double white. Compact and smaller than Mme. Buchner. Color varies from pure white to faint blush.

MADONNA — Double, good-sized flowers. Plant is about the size of Mme. Buchner with smaller wood. Foliage is waved. Preferred by northern growers because of its early bloom.

NOTE: While this has sometimes been listed as synonymous with Mme. Buchner, the true Madonna is entirely different from Mme. Buchner.

FRAICHEUR — Double, pecotee-type, white with very narrow red edge on petals. This variety is novel, attractive, and very free blooming. It should be pinched, watched against overwatering, and fed well.

NOTE: We can also supply Canadian Pink and White, which is considered a different strain of Fraicheur by some, and an earlier and taller variety of the same hybridizer by others.

Pink to Dark Rose

JEAN OBERLE — Double, very light pink, shading to a darker center. Outer edges of petals are often darker tinted. This is an old variety, early and free blooming.

BERTHE DE PRISILLY—Large double, clear light true pink with small amount of white in centers. Plant is compact, although fairly large and fast. The leader in this color tone.

MARIA WILKES—(Rober) A slight color variation of Berthe de Prisilly. Plant and flower are identical. Color is just the slightest bit more pink. Good.

REVERIE—(Miller) Excellent, large-flowered, light orchid-pink. Very free blooming, rapid plant. This was popular with all growers we visited through the Midwest this year.

OLD ROSE — (Miller) Soft tone of old-rose, quite double. Free blooming, medium-sized flowers on a semi-dwarf plant.

SPRINGFIELD SHELL PINK—Strong, compact grower with a profusion of medium-sized double flowers. One of the most prolific bloomers.

CALIFORNIA BEAUTY — (Schultz 1928) Semi-double to double, light rose-pink. As a pot plant it is a low grower. In the garden it is a rapid grower and free bloomer.

FRANCES PERKINS (Mrs. Perkins)—Double, light rose-pink with white center. Practically identical with California Beauty, except the flowers stand higher above the foliage and the leaves are brighter green.

GALLI CURCI — Introduced by Ernest Rober about 1945, this is one of the Better Times family—probably a sport. The plant and flower are identical in all respects with Better Times. The color is a beautiful light cerise-rose, appearing to be about the same color as Edna but with a bluer cast. After working with this variety for the past 5 years and overcoming its slow-growing habit, we can now offer a strain equal with Better Times in vigor and size.

Rooted \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

WHITE MAGIC — (Miller) Beautiful, full double, snow white. The flowers are large and hold well. Plant is similar to other Miller hybrids. Drought, spider, or growing too cool will cause the bottom leaves to drop. Without a doubt, the most beautiful white.

Rooted \$8.00 per 100

Unrooted \$4.00 per 100

GREGERSEN'S WHITE — Semi-double, pure white. Most grown through the corn belt, this third most popular white has a Fiat-type flower that is borne freely on a low, self-branching plant.

CALIFORNIA GIANT—Almost identical with Pink Giant, but a full shade lighter. A heavy-wooded, strong, beautiful variety.

PINK GIANT—Semi-double, enormous flowers of rose-pink with a white eye. Low growing, stocky plant. Foliage is soft grayish-green. One of the finest "strong pinks."

PINK PHENOMENAL (Phenomenal Pink) — Almost identical with Pink Giant, but the plant is slightly larger. Choice is strictly personal preference.

JEAN VIAUD — Semi-double, lavender-pink with white center. The color is practically the same as California Giant, the flower almost as large. Blooms later than many in this group, but a very strong, heat resistant plant. Especially good for Kansas, Missouri, and southward.

PINK BARNEY—Full double, deep rose-pink with small white center. Plant is compact, foliage soft and waved. It is an excellent pot plant (pinch well) and a very early bloomer. Does not stand heat too well, but is a favorite of the north.

EDNA (Pink Better Times) — (McAdams) Double, dark rose-pink with white center. The variety we offer is McAdams' original strain carrying their name "Edna." It is just a shade brighter than most Pink Better Times that are being offered. Typical Better Times plant.

IRVINGTON BEAUTY—Semi-double, soft rose with salmon cast. Very heavy bloomer with showy flowers. Plant is low-branching with pubescent foliage. Good, well known pot variety.

MRS. RICHARD GLOEDE (Thomas Meehan, Los Angeles Beauty)—Double, clear rose with salmon cast. This splendid plant makes a good bedder anywhere.

AMERICAN BEAUTY — Double, very large-flowered, clear reddish-rose that is well described by its name. The plant is large and very free flowering.

PINK ABUNDANCE—Double, very large reddish rose-pink flowers on a large plant. Very fast and a free bloomer.



MAGNIFICENT

Salmon-Pink

INSPIRATION — (Miller) Cream flushed with apricot-pink, free flowering semi-double. Compact rapid plant with soft-appearing pubescent foliage. Best described as a pale pink version of Irene.

ALWAYS—(Miller) Full double, creamy white florets delicately flushed with soft shrimp-pink. One of Miller's most beautiful hybrids and a superb pot plant. The lovely delicate coloring of Always is most pleasing and creates many extra sales through impulse buying.

LA FRANCE — Full double, medium-sized flowers of light salmon-pink that shade from light on the edges to darker in the center, creating a two-toned effect. Often offered as Peachblossom. Very hardy.

FIAT ENCHANTRESS — Semi-double, soft salmon-pink with beautiful soft green foliage on a self-branching plant. The plant is delicate for outdoor planting, especially in areas of extreme heat, but it is one of the finest pot plants. Fiat Enchantress is the fifth most popular geranium, following only the four most popular reds. Although the flowers tend to shatter, there is such an abundance of bloom that shattering is of little consequence.

MME. JAULIN (Appleblossom)—Very large semi-double flowers. Salmon-pink center shading to soft cream on the outer edge; during warm weather these colors are reversed. Makes a good pot plant and is one of the leading varieties in this color range for bedding. Its hardiness gives good reason to prefer it to Fiat Enchantress.

MAGNIFICENT — (Bode 1955) Enormous semi-double flowers of rich light salmon-pink, slightly brighter than Fiat Enchantress. The flower heads on outdoor-grown plants often have 200 buds. Old florets disappear beneath younger ones so that the center of the flower is fresh until all buds have opened, creating a bloom of exceptional lasting quality. The enormous flowers are often 8 inches across on outdoor plants and 5 inches or larger on pot plants.

The plant is as hardy as Mme. Jaulin, a parent, and is one of the very freest bloomers. Feed and water well during flowering, as tremendous amounts of growth goes into flowers.

Magnificent was 17th of the 100 zonal varieties we offer. And, based on the advance orders we now have on hand, it will be one of the first ten this year.

Rooted \$7.25 and \$70.00

Unrooted \$3.75 and \$35.00

BOOKED AHEAD TO NOVEMBER 1956

BOUNTIFUL — (Bode 1952) Full double flowers of soft coral-salmon during cool weather, and salmon-pink during hot. This Landry and La France cross is especially hardy, and is excellent as a bedder in warm areas. Center of flowers occasionally burn in the greenhouse in some areas, but the flowers remain solid outdoors.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT (Improved Lawrence) — Semi-double, shrimp-pink medium-sized flowers. Excellent pot plant and bedder. Foliage is light green without zone. Plant is medium-sized, compact, small-wooded, and free flowering. Very popular in the Pacific Northwest.

DREAMS — (Miller) Full double, good-sized flowers of a beautiful shade of clear salmon pink. Flowers stand well above the fast growing plant.

GORGEOUS (Avalon Beauty) — This is a light sport of Pink Fiat with the same flower. The color is a full shade lighter than Pink Fiat, about midway between Pink Fiat and Fiat Supreme. While most sports are more dwarf and slower growing than the parent, the reverse is true of this variety. Stronger and taller than Pink Fiat, Gorgeous is much more satisfactory as a bedder throughout the Midwest and is well liked in Seattle.

This sport appears rather frequently on Pink Fiat and may bear several names but, in tracing the history of the variety, the first dissemination we have been able to locate was by Frank Miller, an operator of a large range of greenhouses in Burlington, Wisconsin, for many years.

Salmon

For best color the salmon varieties, as well as the salmon-pinks and soft pink varieties, should be bloomed at a temperature of at least 50 to 55 degrees. Throughout most of the country, salmons account for 20 to 30 per cent of geraniums grown, except in the southern states where 50 per cent of the geraniums sold are salmon. Mrs. E. G. Hill (see Singles) is one of the leading salmons everywhere.

PALMIER'S SALMON SUPREME — Semi-double, light, clear salmon which is one of the leading geranium varieties. This variety makes an excellent pot plant. The foliage is excellent with serrated edges.

PICARDY—Practically identical to Palmier's Salmon Supreme, but under some conditions shows a little bit of a pink cast.

Picardy is a healthy, hardy variety that makes a fine pot plant. It is being grown more each year.

BEAUTE POITEVINE — Semi-double, large flowered, soft pinkish-salmon. The plant is very strong. Beaute Poitevine is an old-timer that holds its popularity.

BODE'S SALMON SUPREME—(1953) Double, rich pinkish-salmon. The medium-sized irregular flowers are borne on a plant which is distinctly Salmon Supreme type. It is an exceptionally fast, rugged grower, but not tall. Makes a nice pot plant that will withstand heat and other adverse conditions.

MME. LANDRY—Semi-double, rich clear salmon on a strong dependable plant. While Mme. Landry does not have the pink cast of Fiat, many growers prefer Mme. Landry because the flowers do not shatter and the plant is one of the best bedders.

FIAT SUPREME—A light pink sport of Pink Fiat, about midway between it and Fiat Enchantress. It is a beautiful shade, approximately the same as Dreams. Plant is quite slow compared with other Fiats.

Rooted \$7.25 and \$70.00

Unrooted \$3.75 and \$35.00

FIAT (Pink Fiat)—Semi-double, salmon-pink of exceptionally brilliant hue. Soft-appearing pubescent foliage on a self-branching plant. A profusion of bloom makes this a leading pot plant; sixth in popularity of all zonals.

MONTEREY — Double, salmon-coral with white center. Very beautiful when well grown, but somewhat delicate under adverse conditions. Generally considered a specialists' variety.

Rooted only

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

FESTIVAL—(Miller) Double, very free blooming and large-flowered, rich deep salmon with a red cast. Flowers are borne on long stems high above the foliage. The strong plant is large and somewhat open as a pot plant, but very attractive. In the garden it is a profusion of blooms.

SALMON IDEAL—Identical with Mme. Landry except for barely discernable differences. Both varieties were once one and the same, but many years of growing them under two names have created slight differences. Choice is entirely grower's preference. We keep both varieties carefully separated.

ENCHANTRESS (Not Fiat Enchantress, which it predates)—Very strong growing, bright pinkish-salmon double. Foliage is well zoned. This is an excellent pot or bedder for hot areas.

NOTE: Unless this variety is specifically requested, orders will be filled with Fiat Enchantress, as most growers think of Fiat Enchantress when they order Enchantress. Please mention "NOT FIAT" when ordering true Enchantress.

SPECIAL ZONAL OFFER

For growers with a limited demand, but needing a wide variety, we will send a good selection of rooted cuttings, 10 each of 10 varieties (our choice) for \$7.00.

We will send only varieties suitable for the grower's area, and will follow the grower's wishes on varieties, if possible. If 1½ or 2 collections are ordered, varieties will not be duplicated, unless the customer requests some duplication.



ELIZABETH BODE

ELIZABETH BODE — (Bode 1954) Enormous reddish-salmon double. A new color to the salmon group, with every good feature of its parent, Improved Ricard, present. This wonderful variety now outsells Salmon Ideal by a wide margin.

Orange Shades

Many fine orange-colored varieties have been developed. Most of them are delicate (highly subject to red-spider) and few have become trade varieties. We list here some good orange varieties, including their shortcomings. See also single orange varieties listed on page 20.

LULLABY—(Schmidt) Large-flowered double, strong apricot-salmon or pale orange with a lighter center. One of the most beautiful garden plants if well watered and fed.

LAVE (Springfield Orange)—Clear medium-orange double. Plant is good but is subject to spider-mite and must be kept clean. Lave is an old-time variety that attracts sales, but the quantity should not be overdone.

GLORY — (Miller) This is a truly beautiful, large brilliant clear orange double. The bright orange is set off by a small white center. Plant is compact and stocky. Although subject to spider-mite, it is quite hardy. As stock becomes available, this will become a very popular variety.

Rooted only

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

ORANGE RICARD—This is the only orange used extensively in the trade. Some growers produce thousands. The plant is typically Alphonse Ricard, from which it sported. Like most sports, it is smaller than the parent, which is a distinct advantage in this case as it gives us a plant of a generally preferred size. Color is a good orange to a slightly scarlet-orange. The pleasing orange color can be controlled by **not** using fertilizer containing Potassium Nitrate and by keeping the nitrate level moderately low (but always enough to maintain good health) at blooming time.

Robert Barba, propagator, shows a typically perfect flat of rooted cuttings ready to be finished outdoors before shipping. Looking on is Taffy, assistant watch dog. Robert is one of 12 to 14 members of the Barba family working with us. Another family usually has 10 to 12 members and a third family has almost as many. We find these family groups a great boon to our business.



RED GERANIUMS

Two reasonably good sequences of color can be followed in red geraniums. The first from orange-scarlet to clear dark red. The second sequence contains the varieties shaded with crimson, those with a ruby cast so popular in geraniums.

Scarlet to Clear Dark Red

IMPROVED RICARD — Semi-double, light brick-red or orange-scarlet. The very large flowers are borne on a good, solid, fairly compact plant of fast but not tall growth. Improved Ricard is very hardy and excellent for pots or bedding. It has been the leading geranium since 1953, and now outsells even Better Times five to three.

RED LANDRY—Fourth in popularity of all geraniums and almost identical with Improved Ricard, but with more zone in the foliage in some areas. Red Landry is generally preferred throughout the Midwest, while Improved Ricard is more popular on both coasts.

MICHELL'S SENSATION—Semi-double, very large flowers of brilliant scarlet. The reverse side of the petals is much lighter. Very hardy and makes a fine pot plant. Sensation is superior to Olympic where the soil is sandy or where there are high winds, as it is much stronger-rooted and will not blow over when the plants become large. Sensation is a profuse bloomer and, during much of the season, is difficult to tell from Olympic Red.

BODE'S SCARLET—(Bode 1955) Semi-double, brilliant clear scarlet. Makes a profusion of medium-sized blooms on a strong, fast-growing plant. Both as a pot and bedder, it has splendid plant form.

BOOKED AHEAD TO NOVEMBER 1956

NOTE: Two generations of stock plants were grown from extra hardy plants during the winter, before it was possible to do our usual heavy spring roguing of late bloomers. This roguing is the reason our stock has a reputation for early and free-blooming habits. Unfortunately, one patch of this strong strain was stock that proved to be late-flowering. Any grower who received Bode's Scarlet that proved to be late-flowering will have the order replaced. If he will just mention it. Please do, as particularly through the Midwest Bode's Scarlet is proving to be a good money maker for growers because it is summer-hardy and very free-blooming.

SCARLET IRVINGTON (Bode 1955)—Semi-double, clear scarlet. Very free blooming with a typical Irvington Beauty plant. In some areas this variety appears too single to be popular.

SCARLET CASTELANE—(Bode 1955) This is a fine clear scarlet sport of the popular Marquise de Castelane, which is also sold as Castelane or Lady Jane (see page 19). Wherever the crimson Castelane is popular, Scarlet Castelane should be equally so.

ALPHONSE RICARD — This is the old-time scarlet that was once the leading scarlet (semi-double). It is now grown only where a very fast plant is desired.

RED FIAT—Semi-double, orange-scarlet on a medium-sized plant. Free-bloomer in most cool areas, but should be avoided in Kansas, Missouri, and other Midwest states, where it tends to bloom late. It is much grown in Ohio and eastward, and in the states bordering Canada.

HELEN MITCHELL—Taller than Red Fiat or Polly Red. The flowers are also larger and slightly more regular. The color is the same as Red Fiat. An excellent bedder south of Chicago, and is especially popular in the Pacific Northwest. It will stand heat.

IMPROVED RED FIAT—Advertised by some as an improvement on Red Fiat. We keep our original stock separated from Helen Mitchell, but actually there is no difference. Both are good.

POLLY RED—The same color and flower as Red Fiat, possibly slightly darker and brighter, with the same plant and size. However, the flowering qualities are much improved, being more profuse and willing to bloom well in any locality. Polly Red is becoming a favorite where only Wyona would bloom well before. In areas like Oklahoma, where Red Fiat does not make a good plant, Polly Red grows very well.

WYONA—Semi-double scarlet, slightly darker than Red Fiat and a good bloomer in hot areas. Much grown in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, etc. The plant is slightly larger than Red Fiat or Polly Red and equal to Helen Mitchell.

JULES VASSEUR (Springfield Scarlet)—Same plant and flower as Double Dryden, except that the white center of each floret is slightly larger.

OLYMPIC RED—Large semi-double flowers of clear light red. Our strain of Olympic is strong and very free-flowering. It is much earlier than the variety sold as Improved Olympic, which has been reselected for strong growth alone. Olympic Red is the third largest selling geranium and the favorite in many areas such as New York and the New England States. Olympic Red requires more food and water than most geraniums. The condition called "crook-neck" (where the flower heads bloom at an angle) is caused by the plants being dry at some time while buds were very young.

DOUBLE DRYDEN—Double, bright light clear red. Beautiful flowers with a white center that brighten the color. The plant is fairly large but makes a very nice free-blooming pot plant. Any grower will find that a limited number of Double Dryden will move without any effort on his part.

Scarlet to Clear Dark Red (continued)

SANDRA IRENE (Missouri)—This is an old-time, brilliant scarlet-red that is quite double. Originally brought from France under another name, this variety was well known by the name of Missouri for many years. It was repopularized under the name of Sandra Irene and is now grown in hundreds of greenhouses. Makes a very fine pot plant. Foliage is very well zoned. In some areas (St. Louis) it will burn during hot spells, but many growers do not seriously object to this as it is such a free bloomer.

SCOTTSBLUFF SCARLET—(McDonald 1950) Double clear brilliant red, very similar to Sandra Irene. It is slightly later blooming but flowers burn less during hot weather.

IRENE—(Behringer) This is a variety that has gained popularity faster probably than any geranium ever did. We grow well over an acre of Irene. Plant is very rapid, almost a rank grower. Color is usually a clear medium red, but at times has a slight crimson cast. Extremely free blooming, the flowerheads are made up of enormous semi-double florets that tend to shatter.

NOTE: Although growers that sell to markets or stands usually deliver while the flowers are still only partially open to prevent shattering, they invariably find that Irene is so popular and in such public demand that the shattering is of little importance.

RADIO RED—Medium-sized double, brilliant red. The plant is a large grower, extremely rapid, and free flowering. It is a small-wooded type. Radio Red is sold throughout the country, particularly late in the season when growers must have a rapid plant to finish out quickly. However, it is the leading variety in the Chicago area, where more than 50% of geraniums sold are Radio Red.

AVALON RED—A plant sport of Radio Red that is about one-third larger in flower and plant. In the early 1950's when we first offered this variety, it was very popular because it was hardy and dependable. Now that Radio Red is so hardy and clean, we sell about twice as much Radio Red because it is the smaller variety.

ANNA BLUEDORN (Dark Olympic) — Semi-double dark red that is practically the same as Olympic Red in flower and plant, only the color is darker. Excellent bright green, well zoned foliage.

SCARLET PRINCESS (Haase's Scarlet) — (Haase, patent No. 875) By special arrangements with the originators, we are able to offer this popular, brilliant red Midwest variety. The flowers are full double, larger than Radio Red or Avalon Red, and the plant is much heavier-wooded. As a pot plant the growth is usually quite upright. The plants should be heavily pinched while young, and one severe pinching will produce a 4-inch pot plant with three or four stems. If a grower has his stock in 4-inch pots fairly early, it is advisable to make a second pinch before the plants make much height. Using this method, Scarlet Princess will produce superb pot plants.

Rooted \$7.25 and \$70.00

Unrooted \$4.00 and \$37.50

RED BARNEY—Full double, clear bright dark-red that is a little darker than Radio Red. Small, low plant with wavy foliage. An excellent pot plant and the best answer to the need for a true dark red that is compact.

NOTE: During the last few years, since we have developed a healthy strain of Red Barney, it has gained tremendously in popularity and now ranks twelfth.

DARK RED IRENE—(Behringer) Very large flowers of bright deep red made up of unusually large florets that do not appear to shatter as much as Irene. Mixed reports from growers as to the quality of the plant as a pot plant made us cautious—in case there were several strains developing in the trade. While visiting more than 75 greenhouses this spring, we were able to observe several blocks of Dark Red Irene, several of which were from the greenhouses of Neff & Son, Three Rivers, Michigan. These were about as fine as pot geraniums could possibly be. We were able to obtain stock from Mr. Neff, and it certainly speaks well for the stock that out of 1000 plants planted into our fields directly upon arrival, not one plant was lost.

Rooted \$7.75 and \$75.00

Unrooted \$4.25 and \$40.00



MEMBER

The International Geranium Society is a group of hobbyists, hybridizers, and commercial growers. A small quarterly magazine is sent to members, considerable publicity work is helping to popularize geraniums, and nomenclature, including registering new varieties, is a prime aim. The Society is worthy of your support.

If you are planning a trip to California next summer, why not plan to attend the Society's convention in Long Beach, June 21, 22, and 23? You will meet many people with your same interests, enjoy a good program, and pick up much valuable information. The Wilton Hotel is right on the beach where the children will have a wonderful time. Growers as far east as New York attend regularly.

Reds with Crimson or Ruby Tone

HARTMAN—Full double, round flower head of light but solid crimson red. Compact plant with dark green foliage. This is a popular variety in Florida and with specialists everywhere.

SPRINGFIELD VERMILION — Double, medium-sized light crimson or vermilion. Flowers have wavy petals. Plant is of medium growth.

ROYAL TIMES—(Bode 1954) Double, clear light American Beauty red. Color will vary with weather from deepest crimson-pink to a soft vivid crimson. It is about midway between Pink Jane Times and Better Times, and sells very well where the color of Better Times is too harsh.

BETTER TIMES—This is the number 2 seller according to total sales, and number 1 considering the number of growers ordering it. The double flowers are dark crimson with a splash of scarlet in the center. Exceptionally free bloomer on a low compact plant with excellent plain green foliage. We grow several acres of this variety.

MARQUISE DE CASTELANE (Castelane, Lady Jane)—Double, big round flowers of rich crimson. This is a leading variety for both pot plant and bedder. The plant is very robust and looks it.

NOTE: Many growers have been confused by being offered this as a new variety under the name of Lady Jane. It is an old-timer, although one of the very best. It was named for Lady Jane, the Marquise de Castelane.

RUBY KING (Ruby, New Ruby)—Double, very large-flowered ruby or crimson. Flowers are borne on long but somewhat slender stems. A rapid and superb bedder, Ruby King is constantly in bloom. Most popular in Tennessee, but universally popular where growers retail from their own houses. Strong.

PRIDE OF CAMDEN (Camden Nutt) — Full double, dark crimson red that is a prolific bloomer and one of the very best dark reds. Tall plant with small wood. A real show variety where the season is short and a fast show is desired. An early bloomer.

S. A. NUTT—Double, very large flat florets forming large flower heads. S. A. Nutt is as large as Camden, but with slightly heavier wood, a rounder leaf, and less pubescence. The flowers, about the same size as Camden, are made up of fewer but much larger florets. The color is practically the same as Camden, but a velvety sheen gives a darker appearance. Camden is slightly earlier.

NOTE: True S. A. Nutt had been lost to the general trade. For some years in its place growers offered as S. A. Nutt the reversion of Silver Leaf Nutt. This all-green reversion is the same as Pride of Camden, differing only in that it has some stems which are slightly twisted due to some cells tending toward mutation. We found the true S. A. Nutt again and were able to offer it to the trade three years ago. Camden still outsells Nutt 3 to 1, but Nutt is becoming very popular in the Midwest. Growers throughout the corn belt are very enthusiastic about the color and the stamina with which it grows.

Purple Crimson

MARQUISE DE MONTMORT—Light purple-crimson or dark purplish-pink. Good-sized double flowers on a beautiful plant which has dark green foliage with excellent leaf-zone. This variety really appeals to a moderate section of the buying public. It should be priced higher than average, as it requires more careful growing. The pH level must be maintained at above 6.0, the nitrate level should be watched, and the plant must be kept free of spider-mite. If these cautions are observed, it makes a rapid plant and is "easy" to grow.

DE QUIERELLE—Almost identical with Marquise de Montmort but slightly darker and redder in color.

VIOLETTA—Old-time full double, crimson-red with strong bluish cast. The plant is strong and of medium height. A heavy bloomer with medium-sized flowers. Very similar to, if not the same as Madder Rose.

MAGENTA RUBY—This is the most successful of the "purple" varieties. It is one of the Better Times family, with the same plant and flower. The color is a good purple-crimson with a splash of scarlet in the centers. Magenta Ruby outsells all other purple-crimsons combined.

A. M. MAYNE (Springfield Violet)—Double, very large-flowered purple-crimson, sometimes violet. This is the only trade variety that approaches a true purple. Similar to other purples, it is a rampant grower, if grown well and clean. Pinch well.

GYPSY—Double, dark wine-red with a white center. The flowers are good sized, and the plant is low and compact. The unusual color makes it an excellent specialists' variety.

Rooted \$7.50 per 100
Unrooted \$4.00 per 100

CULTURAL NOTE: Potassium nitrate is a fine fertilizer often contained in premium-priced fertilizers or used in the grower's own formulas. Inspect your formula, and if it is used you will experience darker colors. This is an advantage for the reds and some pinks. But, it will cause Orange Ricard and Kolvaeski to be quite scarlet. It will sometimes cause pure white to show pink tinges.

PRINTED LABELS: Many of our customers have admired our 5-inch descriptive wood pot labels. They can be obtained with your business name on the bottom line, using our type-slugs for variety, name and description. Minimum quantity, 200 of one variety. Price, \$4.25 per 1000, plus postage. Write direct to: Nursery Labels Company, 1270 North Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, California.

SINGLE ZONALS

Single zonals are brighter colored and generally heavier bloomers than the doubles. Single zonals make more of a show for the grower selling from his greenhouses, and he can recommend them as self-cleaning as they need far less hand-picking of old flowers. Growers selling through stores or stands should be careful to grow singles with a minimum of shattering. Varieties marked (*) are those grown in large quantities as pot plants or bedding plants.

Unrooted, \$3.50 per 100; \$32.50 per 1000

Rooted, \$6.75 per 100, \$65.00 per 1000

COLORS: To make the selection of colors easier, each color group shades from the lightest variety at the beginning of the list to the darkest variety at the end.

White

***MARGUERITE DE LAYRE**—Good clear white offered under many names. Hardy and of medium growth.

CARMEL — A picotee type, white with a narrow margin of bright red around the outer edge of petals. Carmel is not a "fixed" sport, and a fairly high percentage will revert toward Alice of Vincennes in spite of cutting only true-flowering plants.

Pink

HELEN VAN PELT WILSON—Soft light pink. Named by Ernest Rober for the author of "Geraniums", the first well-accepted book on geraniums in this century. Strong plant.

Rose-Pink

***GERTRUDE PEARSON** — Large flowered, strong rose-pink with white in the center. The color is very bright and the free flowering habit makes this one of the brightest geraniums and best pinks for bedding.

CORAL-PINK TO CORAL

***GERTRUDE**—Soft coral-pink that is one of the leading singles in the Pacific Northwest. In 1955 we shipped back six strains of this variety from the State of Washington. We now offer only the best of the six. Free flowering, compact plant.

CRABBE—Good, soft, light red on strong plant. Pot or bedder.

MARYANNE—Soft light coral-red with good plant, and zoned foliage in summer. During cool weather, the flowers are coral-pink, and foliage is very dark green with black-green zone.

PINK HALL CAINE—Fine bright coral-pink which is very popular in Oregon, especially southern Oregon. The plant is not tall. We have seen potted plants with up to a dozen blooms in February in the Milliorn Greenhouses, Eugene, Oregon. While the variety is well known in the Pacific Northwest by the above name, it is not a Hall Caine sport.

SPECIAL SINGLES OFFER

For growers with a limited demand; we will send a good selection of 10 each of 10 varieties (our choice) for \$7.00.

Salmon

ELENORE ROBER—Light, salmon-pink shading to white edge—a very pleasing color. The plant is very robust.

DAWN FLUSH—A light, bright salmon with lots of color in spite of its soft tone. The florets are round and flat and the plant blooms profusely.

HONEYMOON—(Schmidt) A fine Phlox-type single, with white eye surrounded by a bright salmon zone. The outer half of the petals are lighter salmon. Plant is compact, and leaves have bright dark zones.

BARBARA HOPE—Flowers almost identical with Honeymoon, possibly darker color under some conditions. The plant is larger, and the leaf zone not quite so dark. Introduced prior to 1901 when it was described as an "English round-flowered-type."

FRED BEAN—Free flowering salmon-coral with many flower heads, each made up of a few enormous florets.

***MRS. E. G. HILL**—Light salmon florets of the pansy type, there being two narrow upper petals and three overlapping lower petals. The leading single variety, it is used in all parts of the country by the pot plant and bedding plant growers.

SUZANNE LEEPRE—Very large flowers of rich salmon on a fine sturdy plant. In many ways this variety is better than Mrs. E. G. Hill.

Orange

ADVANCE—Very fine light-orange. Sells well and is popular as a fourth shade of orange in this group.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—Beautiful light-orange. Bought on sight by many visiting growers here. Heavy bloomer and good plant.

***CUBA**—Medium orange. One of Wm. E. Schmidt's first varieties, and still one of the best singles in the trade.

***ADMIRAL MAXIME KOVALEVSKI (Diablo)**—Brilliant, clear orange of good size and very free flowering. Low growing plant with unzoned foliage. Kovalevski is the favorite variety for outdoor pot plants.

Scarlets

- ***PAUL CRAMPEL (Original French Type)**—Extremely brilliant orange-scarlet of excellent size. The flowers are carried close above the foliage which is bright green with a very nice zone. The plant is unusually compact, self-branching, and very hardy. A leading variety responding to artificial light.
- ***PAUL CRAMPEL (California Strain)**—Color is identical with French-Type Crampel, but flowers are larger and stand well above foliage. The plant is larger than the French type and just as free blooming. Many growers in the Pacific Northwest grow very large quantities of both strains.
- LA FIESTA**—Free flowering orange-scarlet, very popular in California. Low plant.
- FLAME**—Florets the size of the Berkeleys and much larger heads. A shower of scarlet.
- HERRICK**—Compact pot or spreading very low bedder. One of the best.
- ***JOHN FORBES**—The finest bright dark-scarlet available in quantity at present. Many Eastern growers raise 500 to 5000 of this.
- BERKELEY BRILLIANT**—About the same shade as John Forbes. Flower heads have fewer but more enormous florets.

TWO FINE SCARLETS

NATIONAL—Brilliant, intense scarlet, a full shade darker than John Forbes. The blooms are very large. The plant is strong, well shaped, and has an excellent zone in the leaf. We have found National to be hardy and exceptionally free blooming. Both National and the following variety, Fire, were obtained from Jackie and Fielder, geranium specialists of Walla Walla, Washington, who had top quality pot plants of these varieties in full bloom in February. Neither of these varieties is new, but they have both been lost to the general trade for many years.

FIRE—Dark intense scarlet—a full shade darker than National—on a very hardy, nicely shaped bush. This is one of the finest single bedding geraniums we have seen.

These are the colors the public looks for after long cold winters.

Either Variety

Rooted, \$7.00 per 100

Unrooted \$3.50 per 100

Crimson-Pink to Crimson

OLYMPIAD—(Hummel) Wavy-petaled flowers of really beautiful rich crimson-pink of a soft quality. This is a new variety, found and named by Fred Hummel. It will become one of the leading singles very rapidly as all of its features appeal to a large percentage of the buying public. Compact and medium-sized, it has an abundance of large flowers of an exceptionally pleasing color.

BEAUTY OF GLASSENWOOD (Beauty of Chatsworth, California)—Very fine, light cherry red with small white eye in each floret. Compact plant and a free bloomer.

DARK CALIFORNIA—Rich cherry-red, very popular for bedding. One of the finest all around single varieties.

***VELMA**—Extremely large, garnet-red flowers often attaining 6 inches in diameter on outdoor grown plants. Free flowering. The plant is attractive and good-sized. Excellent on the desert.

NUIT POITEVINE — Large-flowered dark wine-red introduced before 1898. Consistently popular. Also known as Hawaiian Red, Hoover, Single Better Times (The last is a poor description).

***WILL ROGERS**—Positively enormous flowers made possible only by the ability of the flower stem to make short branches immediately below the flower head. The color is vivid purple-crimson, probably better described as the darkest red possible in geraniums so far. Each floret has a small splash of intense scarlet in the center which accents the rich color. The plant is heavy wooded and has soft grayish-green foliage.

Magenta

***LADY RUTH**—Technically described as Rose Bengal, the color is more simply dark fuchsia with a scarlet splash at the base of the upper petals. This is the bluish-red which is such a show in California in the spring. Does very well in El Paso, Texas.

NOTE: Many new customers requested the Specialists' List this last year. Due to an almost complete sell-out all year, with chance orders taking much of the non-catalog material, the Specialists' List was not published. However, we plan to resume with this list again this year, if at all possible.

JIFFY-POT GERANIUMS: Although we do not sell Jiffy-Pots, several of our customers have inquired about using them for direct potting of geranium cuttings. On our annual trip this spring, we were able to observe excellent batches of geraniums—totaling perhaps 100,000 cuttings—that had been potted direct and rooted in sterilized soil in Jiffy-Pots. A number of growers had potted 2¼-inch Jiffy-Pot geraniums into 4-inch clay pots, Jiffies and all. By not removing the Jiffy-Pots, labor was saved and the geraniums were not set back.

One grower potted the cuttings in Jiffies, using a mixture of native peat from his own bog, sand, and Vigoro. As soon as the roots came through the Jiffy-Pots, the geraniums were potted—still in their Jiffies—into 4-inch clay pots. These plants were excellent and in full bloom in April.

Painted Lady Varieties

White centered, the two colors blending from one to the other. Several are leading pot plants. This class is receiving the greatest amount of interest among the singles at present.

Unrooted, \$3.50 per 100; \$32.50 per 1000

Rooted, \$6.75 per 100, \$65.00 per 1000

RAMONA NO. 2—White to light pink. A very profuse bloomer and very compact.

LADY OF SPAIN—Beautiful large, light coral-pink, of delicate but solid tone, with a white center. One of Schmidt's best singles.

ALICE DE LA VERNE—White through light rose-pink. Good-sized flowers on low plant.

***ALICE OF VINCENNES**—White through light red. Good-sized flowers and a very dependable bloomer. A leading pot plant.

BERKELEY BELLE—White through very light red. A rounder floret than Alice of Vincennes. Popular through central part of the country.

CHEERIO—Very free-flowering orange-salmon, shading to a white center. Young plants are often completely covered with flowers, making Cheerio one of the showiest of the singles.

SALMON QUEEN—White through brilliant salmon. Good color and a hardy plant. Good sales appeal.

SPECIAL PAINTED LADY OFFER

So popular are the special offers and also the Painted Lady varieties that this year we are offering these varieties also.

10 each of 10 varieties, rooted, for \$7.00

***LADY DRYDEN**—Scarlet-red with white center which is mostly confined to two upper petals. We also grow Jules Verdin and Santa Monica which are very popular and almost identical to Lady Dryden.

***PAINTED LADY**—White through light cerise red. This is one of the most popular and lends its name to the type. We grow large quantities for the pot trade.

ANN SOTHERN—One of Ernest Rober's best large singles. Medium fuchsia (bluish crimson) on outer edge of petals, shading to a white center. A beautiful odd color.

BOUGAINVILLEA—Miller's best single. Crimson-purple with white center. Beautiful.

Unrooted, \$4.00 per 100;

Rooted, \$8.00 per 100

WE SUPPLY ROOTING POWDERS

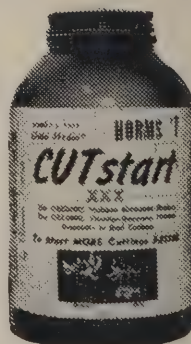
Successfully rooting well over two million cuttings this past year alone—using CUTSTART exclusively—we know the value of Cutstart Rooting Powders for geraniums and pelargoniums. Also, we have had many opportunities to see azaleas and other crops being rooted with Cutstart powders. Most often there is no comparison between the results with off-the-shelf brands and Cutstart, if the proper strength is used.

	1 lb. Postpaid	6 lb. Postpaid
CUTSTART 1/2X Pelargoniums (Lady Washingtons) Poinsettia tip cuttings.	\$4.40	\$20.00
CUTSTART 1X All geraniums (except Lady Washingtons) begonias, fuchsias.	4.40	20.00
CUTSTART 2X Mums, carnations, and most foliage plants.	4.40	20.00
CUTSTART 3X Gardenias, azaleas, and most semi-woody plants.	5.40	25.00
CUTSTART 4X Camelias, boxwood, and most hardwood cuttings.	6.40	30.00

SUPERTHRIVE—A vitamin hormone compound used in solution for root dipping and "watering in" during transplanting, especially during hot weather. Also recommended for regular waterings in areas of poor soil and during winter when photosynthesis is poor. Each pint makes 800 gallons. \$5.00, pt.; \$8.75 qt.

SEEDYIELD—A vitamin hormone powder to aid production of strong, healthy, even-sized seedlings. Compatible with all fungicides.
1 lb., \$4.00; 6 lbs., \$20.00.

CUTSTART is a specialty-trade product and some 28 to 30 "X" ratings are formulated to serve every rooting need. If you have any problems concerning geraniums—rooting or otherwise—write us. If you have problems with other crops, write the Vitamin Institute, 5411 Summa Ave., North Hollywood, California.



PREFERRED LISTS

The double varieties listed below are almost entirely according to percentage average of orders, with the exception of cases where we have had several letters commending a newer variety as especially desirable for the area. These lists reflect a few top sellers for each area, and are given as check-lists for the growers' convenience.

COMPACT GROWERS

The following are the most compact of their color. All are suited to northern climates and considered early bloomers.

Mme. Buchner, White
Picardy, Light salmon
Pink Barney, Medium pink
Edna, Bright pink
Irvington Beauty, Rose
Fiat Enchantress, Light pink
Fiat, Bright salmon pink
Welcome, Brilliant salmon
Scarlet Irvington, Scarlet
Red Barney, Red
Royal Times, Medium crimson
Better Times, Bright crimson
Magenta Ruby, Purple crimson

STRONG, FAST, DEPENDABLE POTS

These are universally rugged varieties used everywhere and are favorites of the South. (Red Fiat and Sandra Irene, North only.)

Snowball, White
Mme. Landry, Salmon
Elizabeth Bode, Rich Salmon
Pink Giant, Strong pink
Mme. Jaulin, Appleblossom pink
Bountiful, Salmon pink
Improved Ricard, Brick red
Red Landry, Brick red
Mitchell's Sensation, Scarlet
Red Fiat, Orange scarlet (North)
Sandra Irene, Scarlet red (North)
Wyona, Polly Red - Scarlet
Castelane, Crimson
Springfield Violet, Purple crimson

N.W. PACIFIC SLOPE

Strong on Fiats and brick reds. Besides this list, many growers prefer to grow the better singles.

Snowball, White
Palmier's Salmon Supreme, Light salmon
Salmon Ideal, Salmon
Elizabeth Bode, Rich salmon
Pink Barney, Medium pink
Improved Lawrence, Clear pink
Fiat Enchantress, Light pink
Fiat, Bright salmon pink
Improved Ricard, Brick red
Red Landry, Brick red
Helen Mitchell, Orange scarlet
Olympic Red, Light red
Radio Red, Bright red
Better Times, Crimson
Pride of Camden, Dark red

EAST WASHINGTON, UTAH, IDAHO, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO

Singles are sold in quantity.

Snowball or **Buchner**, White
Palmier's Salmon Supreme, Light salmon
Mrs. E. G. Hill (single), Salmon
Salmon Ideal, Salmon
Elizabeth Bode, Rich salmon
Mme. Jaulin, Appleblossom pink
Fiat Enchantress, Light salmon pink
Red Landry, Brick red
Wyona, Scarlet
Alphonse Ricard, (Yakima, Wash.), Scarlet
Radio Red, Bright red
Better Times, Crimson

Pride of Camden, Dark red
Springfield Violet, Purple crimson

SOUTHERN STATES

Strong on salmon colors

Snowball, White
Palmier's Salmon Supreme, Light salmon
Elizabeth Bode, Rich salmon
Mme. Landry, Salmon
Salmon Ideal, Salmon
Berthe de Prissyly, Light pink
Mrs. Gloede, Rose
Always, Apricot pink
Mme. Jaulin, Appleblossom pink
Fiat Enchantress, Avoid in dry area
Fiat, Avoid in dry, hot areas
Improved Ricard, Brick red
Mitchell's Sensation, Scarlet
Olympic Red, Scarlet red
Better Times, Crimson
Ruby King, Dark crimson
Pride of Camden, Dark red
S.A. Nutt, Dark red crimson
Springfield Violet, Purple

OHIO, VIRGINIA, INDIANA, ETC.

Practically any geranium will do well in this area. Red Fiat and Sandra Irene are favorites.

Mme. Buchner or **Gregersens**, White
Palmier's Salmon Supreme, Light salmon
Mme. Landry, Salmon
California Beauty, Pink
Elizabeth Bode, Rich salmon
Pink Giant, Rose pink
American Beauty, Dark crimson pink
Always, Apricot pink
Mme. Jaulin, Appleblossom pink
Fiat Enchantress, Light pink
Bountiful, Salmon pink
Dreams, Rich salmon pink
Fiat, Bright salmon
Red Landry, Brick red
Red Fiat, Orange scarlet
Polly Red, Scarlet
Olympic Red, Scarlet red
Double Dryden, Scarlet, white center
Sandra Irene, Bright red
Red Barney, Red
Royal Times, Light crimson
Better Times, Crimson
Marquise de Montmort, Purple crimson

ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS, ETC.

Red are top sellers. Singles sell well in Arizona, Southern New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas.

Snowball, White
Bountiful, Light salmon
Bode's Salmon Supreme, Light salmon
Salmon Ideal, Salmon
Elizabeth Bode, Rich salmon
Pink Giant or **Jean Viaud**, Rose pink
Mrs. Gloede, Rose
Pink Abundance, Reddish pink
Mme. Jaulin, Appleblossom pink
Red Landry, Brick red
Mitchell's Sensation, Scarlet
Wyona, Scarlet red

KANSAS, MISSOURI, IOWA, NEBRASKA

Doubles of a hardy nature are preferred. Do not use Red Fiat in this area.

All whites used.

Mme. Landry, Salmon
Jean Viaud, Rose pink
Fiat Enchantress, Light pink
Fiat, Bright salmon pink
Bountiful, Soft salmon pink
Red Landry, Brick red
Wyona, Scarlet red
Olympic Red, Scarlet red
Sandra Irene, Properly Missouri
Pride of Camden, in quantity
Better Times, Crimson
Springfield Violet

CHICAGO, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, AND ALL FAR NORTH STATES & CANADA

Fast growers and early bloomers are used mainly although even in Canada there are several growers who grow practically all we list.

Mme. Buchner, Anywhere
Gregersens White, Southward
Madonna, Northward
Beauty Poitevine, Pinkish salmon
Mme. Landry, Salmon
Berthe de Prissyly, Light pink
Springfield Shell Pink, Light pink
California Beauty, Pink
Pink Barney, Bright pink
Irvington Beauty, Rose
Always, Apricot pink
Fiat Enchantress, Light salmon pink
Teddy Roosevelt (Imp. Lawrence), Pink
Fiat, Bright salmon
Red Landry, Brick red
Polly Red, Dark scarlet
Olympic Red, Scarlet red
Radio Red, Bright red
Red Barney, Red
Royal Times, Light crimson
Better Times, Crimson
Pride of Camden, Dark red
Springfield Violet, Purple crimson

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY

Strong types are preferred, especially Improved Ricard, Olympic Red, Polly Red, and Gregersens White.

Gregersens White
Mme. Buchner, White
Picardy, Light Salmon
Elizabeth Bode, Rich Salmon
California Beauty, Medium pink
Mme. Landry, Salmon
Pink Barney, Bright pink
Always, Light apricot pink
Fiat Enchantress, Light pink
Fiat (Mrs. Esham), Bright salmon
Improved Ricard, Brick red
Polly Red, Scarlet red
Olympic Red, Light red
Red Barney, Red
Better Times, Crimson
Montmort, Light purple crimson

Unusual Geraniums

The varieties listed below are out of the ordinary and add life to any retailer's line of stock. They are not only unusual, but beautiful—and in great demand all around the world.

Most of the novelties are very easy plants to grow under greenhouse or proper home conditions, and are splendid profit items. Their scarcity is due to their more tender nature, which does not allow them to winter in cellars or stand the winter rains of frost-free areas.

**Rooted, except when noted with variety,
\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000**

**Unrooted—Minimum of 50 per variety,
\$4.00 per 100, \$37.50 per 1000**

NOTE: Unrooted cuttings can be shipped anywhere by airfreight. We do not recommend shipping unrooted cuttings beyond the 4th zone via Parcel Post.

CACTUS FLOWERED

Interesting and very pretty. Long narrow petals which are slightly twisted form a beautiful flower which is attractive to everyone. Except for Poinsettia, Pink Poinsettia, and Silver Stars, all the varieties we now offer were originated by Mrs. Harvey L. Smith of Los Altos, California, during more than 15 years of hybridizing. These varieties have been selected for dissemination by Wm. E. Schmidt of Palo Alto. This teamwork has proved 100% successful, and you will note that we are offering two very fine new cactus-flowered varieties. While we are not pot plant specialties, we have no trouble getting three or four flowers per four inch pot, each of which will measure more than three inches across.

NOEL (White Poinsettia)—Double, very clean white on a compact, dependable plant.

MORNING STAR—Splendid double, brilliant light yellowish-salmon which is a highly unusual color in geraniums.

SOUTHERN CROSS—Double, light coral-red. Like Morning Star, the flowers are entirely pot plant quality. The plant is the hardiest of the cactus-flowered varieties.

POINSETTIA—One of the old German varieties that fasciates considerably. Foliage is often fan-shaped. Although this is the only "oddity" of the group, a well grown plant is very attractive with its masses of double brilliant red flowers.

PINK POINSETTIA—Very double flowers of a soft pink on a fast growing, compact plant.

SILVER STARS—Pure white single with long narrow twisted petals that appear double until observed closely. The flower heads are very large for this type geranium.

TWO FINE NEW CACTUS-FLOWERED VARIETIES

STARLET—(Mrs. H. L. Smith 1955) Double, soft cerise-pink, an entirely different color from Southern Cross or Pink Poinsettia and an excellent addition to the color range of the cactus-flowered class.

STAR OF PERSIA — (Mrs. H. L. Smith 1955) Double, cerise-purple with a small splash of scarlet in the center. This variety, like the other originations of Mrs. Smith, is very long petaled and highly colored. In addition Star of Persia does not appear to be a touchy grower, as is the case with many violet-colored geraniums.

**Either Variety—Rooted only
\$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100**

BIRD'S EGG

Very popular collectors' varieties and fine geraniums—even without considering their novelty of petals brightly stippled with many carmine dots like those found on a bird's egg. The Bird's Egg type was introduced in the early 1900's when some 20 or more named varieties were available. Double Lavender Pink has been in the trade for many years and is a beautiful large-flowered variety. All of the other varieties we offer are our own introductions.

DOUBLE LAVENDER-PINK — Beautiful large double flower on a strong plant. Plenty of speckle, even though the flower is very double. Very free flowering.

SINGLE ROSE PINK — (Bode 1955) Bright rose-pink with considerable speckling. The plant is very hardy and free-flowering. There has been single rose-pink Bird's Egg Geraniums on the market for many years, but in 1952 we offered a hardier variety, and last year this larger-flowered variety.

SINGLE CORAL — (Bode 1955) A large-flowered soft coral with excellent speckles. This is the most beautiful of the new developments of this once almost-lost class.

SINGLE LIGHT PINK—(Bode 1952) Almost white. This is the best variety for the novelty of the speckles which are carried in abundance on all petals. The plant is hardy and very free flowering. For a limited selection of novelties include this one, as its novel speckles attract instantly.

OTHER NOVELTIES

SHIRLEY SUMMERS — Double, bright pink with edges of all petals narrowly margined with white. This is considered "the most beautiful of all geraniums," and with good reason. A well grown plant commands an excellent price, and florists buy all they can get for the pot plant trade. Shirley Summers reverts to Pink Barney very freely and sports all-white very often. Many flowers are part Shirley Summers and part all-white or all-pink. We offer only rooted cuttings that are taken with perfect blooms; beyond this, we can give no guarantee of bloom color.

Rooted only

\$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100

MR. WREN—A striking novelty with single flowers. The petals are white at the outer edge. About two-thirds of the petal—from the white edge to the center—is a bright red which appears to have been laid on with a brush in uneven strokes.

Rooted only

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

NEW LIFE (Flag of Denmark, Stars & Stripes, etc.)—Miniature florets, seldom more than one-half inch in diameter, but very double. The petals are striped lengthwise with red and white. Some petals come all red and some all white. In spite of the small size of the floret, their abundance makes up a very good-sized flower head. A terrific bloomer, the plant is compact with dark green foliage showing a strong leaf zone.

SINGLE NEW LIFE (Peppermint Stick)—One of the most profuse flowering geraniums. The single florets of scarlet are striped and penciled white in a most attractive way and really make a show of color. The plant and the dark green foliage is well zoned. Sports freely to New Life Phlox or reverts to all red Vesuvius.

SINGLE NEW LIFE



SPECIAL NOVELTY OFFER

For the grower with limited demand, we will send a wide selection of 10 each of 10 varieties (our choice) for \$10.00.

PHLOX FLOWERED

The Phlox-flowered varieties are very popular because they are free-flowering, very attractive, clean appearing geraniums. Phlox-flowered varieties have a white or very light eye in the center. Around the light eye is a ring or zone of bright pink, and the outer edge of the floret is again white or pale pink.

NEW LIFE PHLOX—This is a sport that appears on Single New Life quite frequently. The flowers are not large as single geraniums go, but they are borne in great abundance and make a wonderful show. The plant is quite small.

PHLOX (Bright Eyes)—White with pink zone. This is strong-grower and free-bloomer. The foliage is darkish-green.

NEW PHLOX—(Miller) Here is a beautiful pot plant variety, even when the phlox idea is disregarded. The single flower heads are enormous and freely borne. The color of the flowers is a soft shade of reddish-pink with a darker zone. While definitely of this class, New Phlox is less of a novelty than New Life Phlox or Bright Eyes Phlox but a much more beautiful geranium.

ROSEBUD VARIETIES

The Rosebuds are the most beautiful of the "novelties." The florets of all four varieties are extremely double, tiny rosettes which hold their shapes throughout the life of the flower. They are free-bloomers and hardy plants. Scarlet and Magenta Rosebud should be guarded against a deficiency of nitrate, especially if the plants are carried in small pots, such as would be the practice of mail-order nurseries. Some growers have reported that they found Pink Rosebud a late bloomer, but plants in the greenhouse of Waldo Cook, Sterling, Kansas, were in full bloom in late March of this year.

APPLEBLOSSOM ROSEBUD — White, edged with rose. Very early flowering. A strong plant and the most popular Rosebud.

PINK ROSEBUD — Bright pink, the largest flowered and the largest, strongest plant.

SCARLET ROSEBUD—Vivid, glistening, scarlet rosebuds borne profusely and constantly. The plant is small, but not dwarf, and naturally compact. The foliage is shiny green. This is the favorite hobby variety and the best selling novelty. The flowers can be candied in cooled simple syrup, and used for cake decorations.

MAGENTA ROSEBUD—Cerise-red rather than magenta. Hardy, strong plant.

TWO VERY USEFUL NOVELTIES

TWEEDLEDEE—(Miller) A cross of *P. acetosum* and Black Vesuvius which has produced a plant with small stems and attractive dark-green smooth foliage that appears leathery and slightly succulent. These varieties are especially fine for hanging pots or baskets. The single flowers are salmon, narrow-petaled, and only a few to a head—but borne in profusion. The spidery flowers and dark graceful plant make a very pleasing combination.

TWEEDLEDUM—(Miller) Almost identical with Tweedledee, but the foliage is darker and the flowers a deeper salmon.

Either Variety — Rooted only
\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

CARNATION FLOWERED

The notched petals of this class makes these such attractive novelties. The first two are very free-flowering and especially attractive as pot plants. A good-sized block of Jeanne was seen blooming abundantly in greenhouses of Henry Engh, Salt Lake City, Utah, in April.

MME. THIBAUT—Single white with deeply notched petals. As the florets age they turn pink, making an attractive vari-colored flower which is quite large. Low plant with glossy foliage.

JEANNE (Carnation, Sweet William)—Single salmon flowers with deeply notched petals. The flowers are fair-sized and borne very freely on a strong plant.

CERISE CARNATION—Large-flowered double with very deeply notched petals. The color is a dark purplish-cerise. A rampant grower.

Dwarf Geraniums

Hybridizers are rapidly meeting a public demand which has been waiting for the product for several years. This unique situation reverses the usual practice of creating a plant, and then developing a market.

The few dwarfs available to the growers in past years were, for the most part, slow-growing, single-flowered, and often undependable—especially for the customer. Scarcity of stock prohibited the grower from offering dwarfs at prices the public was willing to pay.

The dwarfs and semi-dwarfs now being developed are not slow-growing but rather are very rapid, reaching their full growth very quickly, then continuing to develop side branches while growing upward very little. Excellent marketable 4-inch pot plants can be finished out from rooted cuttings in 80 to 90 days. This means that the grower could, if he wished, sell the new dwarfs at the same price as trade variety zonals. However, the public would be suspicious if such were offered, as they have learned that dwarfs sell for more. So, the grower need only bring the price within reason to realize top sales. On 4-inch pots different growers now add 25 cents to \$1.00 each, above the regular zonal prices.

Commercial field growers of California have tried to produce the dwarfs (usually single varieties) with poor success and disappointed customers. We have worked with the dwarfs and semi-dwarfs for several years until we now are producing top-quality stock with confidence. Also, here, as with other classes, we are handling new introductions for hybridizers and paying good royalties. This is advantageous both for us and for our customers, as it gets the varieties out into the trade faster than the old system of selling single plants at high introductory prices. Also, because of our large volume, the hybridizer is able to realize some reward for creating profit making varieties. After our royalty to the hybridizer, there is no control exercised. We are working with several of the best hybridizers in the country and, for a very nominal charge, we are bringing you the very best of the new varieties in all classes.

WHAT ARE THE SEMI-DWARFS AND DWARFS?

In the first place, to clear any chance misunderstanding, we do not offer "miniatures," those tiny varieties that are strictly specialists' items. The miniatures—4 to 8 inches—usually require at least a full year to make a 4-inch pot and must be priced above what the public is willing to pay. For the most part, they are very delicate and cause much disappointment to customers.

The dwarfs—6 to 8 inches in pot culture or 8 to 12 inches in the garden—make very rapid growth to their normal height, then grow slowly and continue to sidebranch. They make excellent florists' pot plants, perfect garden borders and small formal plantings, and can be priced and retailed at the dozen and hundred rates.

The semi-dwarfs—8 to 10 inches in pot culture and up to 16 inches in the garden—are excellent for the same purposes as the dwarfs and are just a little larger. The dwarfs and semi-dwarfs are becoming much used for park borders, along driveways, bedding, etc. They produce masses of bloom beyond that of any other geranium, and the flower size is in proportion to the plant.

ROOTED CUTTINGS ONLY

Royalties, where applicable, are included and no further control is exercised. Prices include royalties on Firefly, Fleurette, Trinket, Robinhood, and Red Ridinghood.

DWARFS

SPARKLE—(Miller) Double dark-red, large-sized blooms that stand well above an attractive open plan with wavy foliage.

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

FIREFLY—(Case 1956) Double, wavy-petaled, dark-red. Very free flowering. Rugged, compact, fast growing, heavy-wooded plant with dark brownish-green foliage.

\$1.35 per 10, \$11.00 per 100

GOBLIN—(Kerrigan) Double, good-sized flowers formed with large close florets of bright red. The plant is compact and very well formed. A heavy bloomer, this is a superb variety.

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

FLEURETTE—(Case 1955) Double, good-sized coral flowers that are borne freely on a stocky large-wooded plant. Chocolate-green foliage is reasonably small. Excellent bloomer and very popular.

\$1.35 per 10, \$11.00 per 100

MME. FOURNIER—Well known bright red single that is a parent of many of today's dwarfs. This is a dependable grower and very popular. Compact plant with dark-green foliage.

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

PRIDE—(Eisley) Single, bright salmon flowers are large and well formed. The plant is very good, foliage is a very dark-green.

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

PIXIE—(Miller) Single, light salmon. Somewhat smaller all around than Pride.

\$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

TRINKET—(Case 1956) Large double florets and good-sized flowers of very bright apricot-salmon. This is the best dwarf to date. Small plants, no more than 6 inches across, often have a half-dozen flowers or more at a time. A constant bloomer, the plant is smaller than most dwarfs and a little slower growing, but entirely dependable. This plant can bring a top florist's price anywhere.

\$1.60 per 10, \$13.50 per 100

LITTLE DARLING (Kleiner Liebling)—A low, very compact dwarf with tiny single rose-pink flowers that literally cover the plant during heavy blooming periods. The wood is quite small, rising almost straight up from the base. The small foliage is a clean green. Makes excellent pots or borders, or works in well with small formal plantings.

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

SEMI-DWARFS

ROBINHOOD—(Donald Wilson 1956)—Double, clear red, medium-sized flowers borne in such profusion as to practically cover the plant. A block of 4-inch pot plants of this variety in the hybridizing house at Wilson Bros., Roachdale, Indiana, was in full bloom in early April. Comparatively, 2¼-inch pots were just as heavy with bloom. A test planting bordering a two hundred foot driveway at the home of Donald Wilson was planted to Robinhood. It survived through the summer heat without sunburning of plants or flowers. This colorful variety is entirely suitable for parks, hotels, and private homes and should sell in good quantity. Plant grows to about 16" in the garden. Foliage is bright green with a brown zone.

\$1.35 per 10, \$11.00 per 100

RED RIDINGHOOD—(Donald Wilson 1956) Brilliant red double, practically a semi-dwarf version of Radio Red. A very profuse bloomer, but may burn during extreme heat.

\$1.35 per 10, \$11.00 per 100

MR. EVERAARTS—This is not a new variety but was imported from Holland and popularized in this country by Wilson Bros., Roachdale, Indiana. Large-flowered double rose with white center. Green-leaved and very compact plant. To the trained grower it appears to be a small version of California Beauty—Color, flower form, and all. Very free flowering.

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

EMMA HOSSLER—Another Dutch import, this double is light clear pink with a white center. It looks like a small, compact Berthe de Prilly. Very free flowering and a fine pot plant.

Note: These last two varieties have been in the trade for several years and have sold well wherever grown. However, they were not "discovered" as popular items in this country until quite recently.

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

CULTURAL NOTE

Dwarfs must have more feed and water than other geraniums. Keep them moist at all times and feed lightly with liquid feed every 4 to 5 waterings.

BOOKED AHEAD

All dwarfs and semi-dwarfs are booked ahead until January 1957 (as of Sept. 10). Production time from rooted cuttings to finished 3- or 4-inch pots is 90 to 100 days, so there will be ample time to make good plants with spring cuttings.

Fancy Leaved Zonals

Every year the fancy-leaved varieties gain favor with more growers and their customers. Mme. Langguth, Skies of Italy, Happy Thought, and a few others approach the leading zonals in popularity. During the last 15 years, we have brought back one variety after another to field hardiness. After years of being kept for stock in greenhouses—a pot or two here or there, cut rather severely at times, ignored at others—the varieties had become weak. After several generations under field conditions and heavy roguing, where only the hardiest could possibly survive, this stock gradually gained vigor until it became as rugged as any zonal.

Fancy-leaved Geraniums are as easy to grow as any zonal, although their restricted green chlorophyl areas necessitate a little more care against spider-mite and other sucking pests. It is also best to practice regular light feedings to maintain nitrogen and other food levels. For best color, use a sandy soil so that food levels will not build up too high. Give all the light they can stand.

Prices, except when noted with variety,
Rooted \$8.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000
Unrooted \$4.00 per 100, \$37.50 per 1000

NOTE: Unrooted cuttings can be shipped anywhere by airfreight. We do not recommend shipping unrooted cuttings beyond the 4th zone via Parcel Post.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED

ATTRACTION (10)—Gray-green leaf with narrow white margin. Light red, single.

MARY ANN (12)—Cup-shaped; green leaf, edged cream. Single, soft orange-red.

MOUNTAINS OF SNOW (5)—Very attractive green leaf with wide clean white edge. Flowers are single orange-red.

MRS. PARKER (7)—Double pink flowers on cream-edged green leaf plant.

MME. LANGGUTH (WM.) (11)—Very strong grower. Green leaf, edged in creamy white, often has a rich brownish cast. Flowers are full double, light crimson-red, equal to many common zonals.

SILVER LEAF NUTT — Silver-gray foliage on a good strong plant. Heavy bloomer, producing the same large double, dark-red flowers as the green-leaved Pride of Camden (Camden Nutt).

FLOWERS OF SPRING — Single orange-red flowers. Foliage is gray-green with yellowish-cream edge. Compact plant and a new addition to the catalog.

BI-COLORS

Yellow and green leaves represented by three varieties of butterfly-leaved geraniums so called because of the shape of the center.

HAPPY THOUGHT (14)—Green leaf marked in the center with a large butterfly-shaped bright yellow pattern. This is one of the finest and hardiest of the fancy-leaved. Single red flowers.

PINK HAPPY THOUGHT—Same as the red-flowered form but with bright rose-pink flowers. This was a rare variety until we reintroduced it to the trade two years ago.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM (15)—Reverse pattern from the two Happy Thoughts. In this variety the butterfly is green and the surrounding leaf is yellow. The plant is hardy, smaller than Happy Thought, and very compact. Single light red flowers.

BRONZE-LEAVED

Greenish-yellow to bright yellow, with chocolate or brown zone.

BETTY JEANNE—Golden-green foliage, becoming bright yellow in the summer. A fine dark zone circles the center of the leaf. Flowers are single orange-scarlet. Very popular in the Pacific Northwest, it was introduced into the trade by Art Floral Greenhouses, Everett, Washington.

ALPHA (1)—Semi-dwarf plant with small wood and deeply serrated foliage. Profuse, single red flowers.

BRONZE BEAUTY (Jubilee) (13)—Good-sized plant, strong pot plant. Single pink.

MARSHAL MACMAHON (Marechal MacMahon) (17)—Strong plant of good color and wide zone. Large single red flowers.

PINK MACMAHON (9)—Lower growing than either Jubilee or Marshal MacMahon, nice foliage. Single pink flowers.

OTHER FANCY-LEAVED

VERONA (16)—Leaves are green or yellowish-green without zone when in good growth and quite yellow when stopped. Flowers are nice single rose.

GOLD RUSH—(Bode 1955) A very compact gold-leaf variety. The plant is medium-sized with yellow-green or yellow foliage, occasionally showing a faint zone or other markings. Single flowers are bright red. Hardest of the yellow-leaved varieties.

DISTINCTION (One-in-a-Ring) (18) — Very compact plant with bright green leaves. Edge of leaf is very wavy and has a narrow dark zone close to the edge. Flowers are single red.

DARK BEAUTY — Often listed as a fancy-leaved, this species-type may be found listed in the Species. (See page 43.)

TRI-COLORS

Basically green center, bronze zone, and yellow edge, but high breeding on some varieties turns center to yellow, the zone to red splashed with crimson and purple, and the edge a brilliant yellow.

LISTED PLAIN TO FANCIEST

POLLOCK No. 137 (2)—Hardy and attractive plant with bright green leaves, well zoned with narrow bright yellow edge. Flowers are single orange-red.

LADY CULLUM (3)—Very similar to Pollock No. 137, but with more yellow cast. Light red single flowers.

SKIES OF ITALY (4)—Beautiful maple-shaped leaf which colors beautifully on low nitrate diet or when well pot-bound. Bright yellow leaf with chocolate zone, well splashed with scarlet and purple.

DOUBLE MRS. POLLOCK (8)—Highly colored zone with usually all yellow leaf. Leaves are rounder than Skies of Italy and the plant more dwarf.

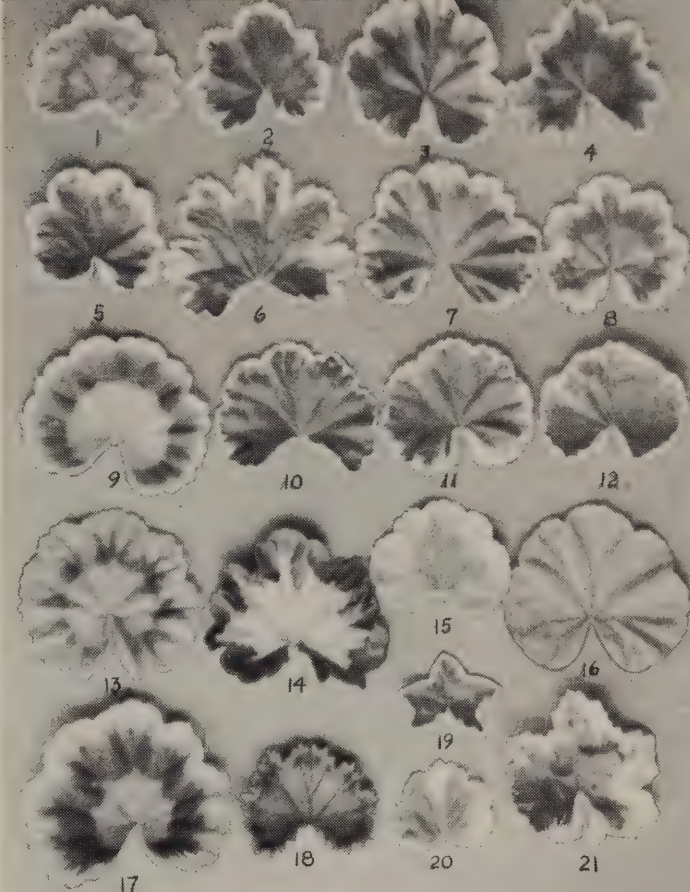
Rooted only, \$12.50 per 100

SINGLE MRS. POLLOCK—Identical with Double Mrs. Pollock, except the flower is single and the plant a little more hardy. Without seeing the flowers, it would be impossible to identify the two.

Rooted only, \$10.00 per 100

MRS. HENRY COX — More highly colored than the Pollocks, Mrs. Cox is a rampant grower and maintains its beautiful coloring all year. It does not like high heat and will not stand spider-mites.

Rooted only, \$20.00 per 100



FANCY-LEAVED ZONALS

Numbered from left to right, top to bottom. Numbers correspond with those listed after variety names in the descriptive lists.

SPECIAL FANCY-LEAVED OFFER

For growers with a limited demand but needing a wide variety we will send a good selection of 10 each of 10 kinds (our choice) for \$10.00.

DWARF FANCY-LEAVED

MME. SALLEROI (Mme. Salleron) (20)—Dwarf, 6 inches, seldom to 8 inches. Cream-edged, gray-green foliage rises from basal stems and has a very pleasant fragrance. Does not bloom. Fast grower that remains compact and neat. Wonderful for borders or wherever small plants are needed to complement the darker green leaves of other plants.

NOTE: In the past, Mme. Salleron and Little Trot have been listed at Fancy-leaved prices, but we are now able to offer them at prices which will encourage their use in quantity—as they were used in the 1920's.

Unrooted \$3.75 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000

Rooted \$6.75 per 100, \$65.00 per 1000

Both rooted and unrooted wrapped 25 per bundle in sphagnum moss.

LITTLE TROT (6) — This is a common sport or reversion of Mme. Salleron, sometimes mistakenly called Tall Salleron, that blooms with small rose-pink flowers. The cream-edged gray-green foliage is quite deeply notched and rises from basal stems. Plant and foliage are slightly larger than Salleron, growing to about 9 inches. Very neat and trim, it makes a splendid border. When it goes into bloom, sprays of blossoms rise well above the foliage and the plant becomes half again as large.

CULTURAL NOTE: Fancy-leaved varieties do best in a sandy soil mix with even moisture—not wet. The dryer plant will have better color. Watch the feed, especially nitrates; well fed plants have the best color when properly grown. Full light also brings out the color.

SALES TIP: It is a good practice to pinch all tips about 6 to 8 weeks before sales. The new growth will be much brighter and will make the plant more attractive. Also, sales are helped if the salesman points out that color in the garden during the warm summer is better than in the greenhouse.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums

(*Pelargonium peltatum*)

The ivy-leaved geraniums are all low growing plants varying from compact slightly spreading forms to long trailing plants similar to English ivy. All varieties are famous for their abundance of bloom. It is seldom that pot plants of the ivy-leaved do not have one to several blossoms on each stem.

Ivy-leaved geraniums are used for ground cover by the acre in the warmer parts of the country and will survive temperatures as low as 25 degrees. The greatest number of ivy-leaved geraniums in the East and North are used for hanging baskets, window-boxes, and pot plants. The world over, there is no subject so widely used for hanging baskets and window-boxes nor one that gives the riot of color.

We are proud of our commercial collection of ivy-geraniums, shipping more of these than any other nursery. Several of our customers grow 100,000 each, and many others grow from 100 to 1000 or more. Orders of 1000 to 20,000 have been shipped to Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Canada and other countries. Repeat orders from these countries indicate that the ivy-geraniums acclimate themselves readily.

For the convenience of the growers, we are listing the ivy-leaved geraniums in three groups; compact, medium trailing, and long trailing. All of the compact varieties will ultimately make growth that will hang to the bottom of a hanging basket. Most of the compact varieties are excellent pot plants and like some shade. Medium trailing varieties like Bridesmaid do eventually make great growth, but as young plants should be considered of medium growth and fairly compact. They are the truly all-purpose varieties. The long trailing varieties are generally best for ground cover, window-boxes which are exposed to hot sun (Texas and the South in general); and for mail order sales where control of the product is difficult and varieties which are sure to succeed are desired. Many growers will recognize varieties in the long trailing list which they have grown for years as pot plants. Such varieties as Charles Turner are among the best florists' varieties.

Unrooted \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000

Rooted \$6.25 per 100, \$60.00 per 1000

NOTE: The number within the parentheses after the variety name, VICTORVILLE (40), is the number of petals found on each floret, and will vary little. Varieties marked (*) are the leading commercial varieties and are usually by far the most dependable.

COMPACT GROWTH

THE DUCHESS (13) — Semi-double, white flushed orchid. Pink penciling marks edges of petals.

PRINCESS VICTORIA (Enchantress) (16) — Semi-double white to light pink with crimson stripes and penciling on petals. Beautiful but very slow growing. The foliage is cupped. About 50% revert to Salmon or Rose Enchantress.

HEMET (23) — Semi-double, small flower heads borne in profusion. Light pink.

CATALINA (28)—New, very double, medium rose-pink borne in profusion. Similar to Hemet.

SALMON ENCHANTRESS (18)—Color form of Princess Victoria with same attractive penciling. Quite low growing.

ESTELLE DOHENY (15)—Strong growing, upright, rich salmon with large flowers which stand well above foliage.

ROSE ENCHANTRESS (15)—Color variation of Princess Victoria, but stronger grower.

***JESTER** (17)—Double rose with penciling on petals. This is one of Wm. E. Schmidt's of Palo Alto, California, varieties; and is probably the best all around penciled-petal ivy-geraniums as it is free flowered and a good grower.

CARNIVAL—(Schmidt) (12) This semi-double sport of Leopard is the same deep orchid-pink, but the crimson splash is much larger. This is a very colorful ivy-leaved. The plant is strong and our stock is from stronger growing, Schmidt selected plants.

Rooted only

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

***LEOPARD** (23)—Double orchid-pink splashed with bright crimson. A large-flowered free-blooming florists' favorite. Very hardy for window boxes, etc.

***CAYUCAS** (12)—Large semi-double, bright rose-pink. The flowers are big and profuse. The plant is strong and compact.

ADMIRAL BYRD (13)—Large, semi-double, reddish-orchid of fairly strong color. Compact plant. Beautiful.

NEON (17)—Double, medium cerise. Another Schmidt variety, and like most of his introductions it is an excellent florists' pot plant

FRED A. BODE SR.—(Bode) (16) Semi-double to double, enormous florets of bright cerise-red. A 6-inch pot of Fred Bode with more than 20 blossoms was pictured in the Oct. 10, 1953 issue of Saturday Evening Post.

Rooted only

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

***WILLY (Dark Red) (28)**—One of the finest florist varieties, this full double, dark red is one of the top varieties. The growth is nice and not at all coarse. Willy makes a strong plant with quite large wood and ample neat foliage.

GRINGORE (22)—Usually identical with Monsolet. Sometimes has a slightly darker cast.

***CHARLES MONSOLET (22)**—Double cerise to cerise-purple on a very strong compact plant. This is a growers' favorite.

***JOSEPH WARREN (25)**—Double purple of clear color and fine flower. Well grown plants are very compact. Fairly fast.

NEW PURPLE (25)—Same as Joseph Warren, but darker during hot weather.



Center: CAYUCAS, a compact ivy-leaved. Upper left: Nutmeg Lavender, the finest pot plant of all ivy-leaved. These plants were used for show, lectures, and TV for three months and were still superb.

MEDIUM TRAILING

Pale Orchid to Lavender

COL. BADEN POWELL (15)—Semi-double, lilac-white marked cerise. One of the best very light colors.

***CLIFF HOUSE**—(Rober) (20) Double, light lilac-pink and a very popular trade variety. It is a light-colored sport of the very fine Galilee and is an equally strong grower. When a fast plant is needed, this is an excellent choice.

ROBER'S LAVENDER (24)—Lighter and sometimes more orchid than Lavender Queen and Hanford. Good strong plant and free bloomer.

LAVENDER QUEEN (22)—Fine semi-double, clear orchid. Very free flowering and a nice plant. Delicate.

BRIDESMAID (19)—Large flowered, beautiful orchid. Tendency to overbloom outdoors, but an excellent pot.

HANFORD (19)—New. Very similar to Bridesmaid; a little more double appearing, slightly larger flowers, and stronger plant.

ROBER'S LAVENDER ROSE (19) — Full double, rosettes about the size of an open Cecil Brunner rose. Light lavender with a bluish cast on edges. The foliage is shield-shaped on very small wood.

LAVENDER GEM (13)—Full double, small florets borne in profusion. Like Rober's Lavender Rose and Jeanne D'Arc, the foliage is crisp and shield-like and the wood very small.

***NUTMEG LAVENDER (12)** — Full double flowered of the same type as the above two varieties. A profusion of bluish lavender flowers all season. The foliage has a strong scent of rich peach fragrance.

***SANTA PAULA** — (17) Double, lavender-blue flowers borne in great profusion on a very compact and bushy plant, although it can be considered medium-trailing. We introduced this variety nationally in 1952 and in three years it was the leading ivy geranium.

MARKETING SUGGESTION: Excellent sales and profits are made with 4-inch pot Ivy-geraniums grown on 12" trellises. Plastic fan trellises are available at nominal cost from supply houses. Charles Turner and Galilee are the best to use. A one season crop that is usually priced wholesale at double the ordinary pot price, this department store item moves by the thousands at a retail price of \$2.49 to \$2.98 in one Midwestern area.

MEDIUM TRAILING IVY-LEAVED

White

***SNOWDRIFT**—(21) Full double, pure white of the rosebud type. This is the albino form of The Blush. The plants are low-trailing with close-jointed, very small wood and a myriad of blossoms.

NOTE: The variety sold in the trade as Alba Plano is a mutative form of Snowdrift. Alba Plano has a green center formed by enlarged seed capsules. This appears in Snowdrift occasionally, and we no longer offer Alba Plano as a separate variety.

***DOUBLE LILAC WHITE** (30)—Full double white of the rosebud type. The flowers are clear pure white most of the time, but occasionally show a very little lilac in the center of the flower.

Pink

***GALILEE** (22)—Double, light clear pink, free blooming and a favorite with the florists. Fine plant.

***THE BLUSH** (22)—Full double, rosebud type. A soft pink which sports from Snowdrift. Low growing with very small wood and soft light green foliage. Good.

***LUCKY STRIKE** (Schmidt) (15)—Double rose-pink, lighter on outer edges of petals. Large flowers borne in an upright attitude.

***SIBYL HOLMES** (35)—Short close growth, literally covered with rosebud-type flowers of bright rose-pink. The flowers are extremely double and open very slowly, taking more than a month from the time they show color until they are fully open.

***APRICOT QUEEN** (25)—Small-wooded, neat plant which becomes very large in time, but is considered medium-trailing when young. Florets open a strong shade of salmon-pink and change to white, giving several colors to each flower head.

Red

MRS. H. J. JONES (15)—Light red, semi-double, with very well-serrated petals making it quite a novelty. The plant is fairly good and just about the right degree of spread for a novelty pot item of ivy-geranium.

***CARLOS UHDEN** (24)—Bright, light red double that opens wide and shows a white center which brightens the red very attractively. The plant is good and very versatile.

VICTORVILLE (Conn. abt. 1950) (40)—Fine full double, wide opening dark red flowers are more double than Willy and the florets open like small roses. During hot weather color changes to an orange-red, new to the ivies. The plant is heavy wooded and fairly compact.

Salmon

GWENDOLYN — (Bode 1955) (19) Double, pinkish-salmon with wavy petals. The florets are moderately large and form medium-sized flower heads that are borne in real profusion. The plant is fairly compact.

GIANT SALMON—(12) This variety was found being grown at United Nurseries, Torrance, California. A check with leading ivy-geranium authorities has been made without discovering the true name, so for the present it is being listed descriptively. Too fine to hold off the market, the plant is very hardy and sturdy with wood and foliage similar to Estelle Doheny, but more compact. The flowers are probably the largest of the ivy-leaved, similar in color and form to Salmon King, but larger. Individual florets from field-grown plants are commonly more than 2¼ inches in diameter. The flower heads are made up of 5 to more than 9 florets.

Rooted only, \$8.00 per 100

Cerise

MALIBU (12) — Large-flowered, semi-double cerise-purple. A robust grower that branches well, with a profusion of bloom.

OLD MEXICO (11)—Semi-double, light cerise-purple. A rather delicate grower, but does very well if kept reasonably moist and has a little shade.

DOUBLE ROSE VIOLET (25)—Free-blooming double which is usually darker than Old Mexico, and a little more upright.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED

MME. MARGOT (L'Elegante) (5)—Large single lilac-white. Green shield-shaped leaves have creamy edges which turn magenta-pink under any adverse condition. Adverse conditions suitable to color foliage can be created easily without injury to the plant by favoring the dry side a little, or placing in full sun for a spell. Normally Mme. Margot appreciates a little shade or a cool moist location. Very small wood.

SUNSET (Duke of Edinburgh) (5, insignificant)—Bright cream or pale yellow leaves with green, small wood. This variety is quite different from Margot and stands full sun very well.

NOTE: Although some confusion exists concerning which nickname belongs to which of the above varieties, practically all catalogs and growers recognize the names and descriptions as listed above. L'Elegante and Duke of Edinburgh are the correct original names.

LONG TRAILING

Here are some of the best sellers, strongest growers, and best winter bloomers (except Cesar Franck which makes its show from April to frost). All except Charles Turner and Cesar Franck are semi-double, and whether there are 9 or 18 petals, appearance remains about the same.

- ***MRS. BANKS** (14)—Pure white with crimson veining in throat. The top selling white.
- ***LONG BEACH** (11)—Light salmony-pink changing to very pale pink as the florets age. First offered by us two years ago. Already equal to Com. de Grey in sales.
- ***COMTESSE DE GREY** (11)—Light pink with a rose cast. Very popular.
- CESAR FRANCK** (21)—Very strong growing, rose-pink, blooms profusely after April and until frost or Christmas.
- ***CHARLES TURNER** (21)—Very strong growing, constant bloomer. This is the leading pink with florists and nurserymen.
- LIGHT PURPLE** — (13) Long-trailing, hardy variety of the same type and flower form as Comtesse de Grey. The color is purplish-rose to deep rose. The name is hardly an exact description, as one would expect a more purple color. We believe that we will be able to identify this fine variety as one of the old-timers and will list it under its correct name as soon as possible.

SINGLE

Single ivy-leaved geraniums are profuse bloomers and very clean.

- ***JOAN D'ARC**—Long trailing, small wood-ed plant with stiff shield-like leaves which have a pleasant scent. As a pot plant, it is strong and fast growing.
- ***MRS. BRUSSO**—Strong growing heavy plant with very large single salmon flowers. Same color as Estelle Doheney but stronger.

- ***SALMON** (11)—Semi-double, good clear salmon on long growth.
- ***INTENSITY** (Entincelant) (13)—Florets up to 2½ inches across in heads of good size. The waxy scarlet is a superb color, and this variety vies with Willy (see compact varieties) as the leading variety.
- EMILY SYLVIA** (11) — Darker red than Intensity. Very brilliant. Fine variety.
- SANTA ANA** (9)—Cerise-pink, too dark to list as rose-colored. New and fine.
- EL CENTRO** (12)—Cerise with a dense growth. Long trailing. The flowers of this new variety are large.
- ***JUDY** (13)—Originated by O.N. Conn and introduced nationally by us. Fine dark-cerise or cerise-purple. Strong plant with round zoned foliage.
- MEXICAN BEAUTY** — (13) This blood-red sport of Comtesse de Grey is one of the most colorful of the ivy-leaved. No other geranium has such intense color. The plant is the same long-trailing, mite-resistant plant as its parent. This was a real money-maker for all those who bought it in quantity last season.

SPECIAL IVY-LEAVED OFFER

We will send a selection of compact, medium or long trailing varieties or a mixture of best if desired (our choice of varieties) 10 each of 10 kinds for \$6.50.

Zonal and Ivy-leaved Crosses

Most of this group are not truly crosses of such simple origin. This entire group is typified by richly colored flowers, most of which have the waxy appearance so popular with the public.

Rooted \$7.00 per 100, \$65.00 per 1000

- ALLIANCE (Victory)**—Full double, light orchid-pink with cerise blotches similar to those found in ivy-leaved geraniums. This is one of the most beautiful of this class. The plant is compact while young, but spreads as it becomes larger. Very fine for hanging baskets. Gray pubescent foliage.
- PINK ALLIANCE**—A bright pink version of Alliance and equally beautiful.
- IRMA**—Small double, salmon-apricot flowers with a small white center in each floret. The color of this variety is found in no other geranium. The plant is upright with glossy foliage and small green wood.
- SCARLET BEAUTY (Gorton's Glory, Scarlet Bedder)** — Semi-double, scarlet flowers. Very similar to Intensity (ivy-leaved), but on a semi-upright plant. Best known of class.

- MEMORIES (Miller)**—Semi-double, very large pale orchid flowers which stand well above a bushy compact plant.
- E. H. TREGO (Louise)**—Enormous double, brilliant scarlet flowers borne on a loosely upright plant. Used extensively for pot plants.
- RAMONA**—Full double, dark vermilion to crimson flowers, often with a deep rose blush. The plant is compact and makes a good pot specimen.
- INDIANAPOLIS PINK** — While we are not absolutely sure of the name or its origin, we knew of this variety several years before finding it almost at home at David P. Case's in Santa Barbara. Exceptionally large double rose-pink flowers. Centers of florets are white. Flowers stand well above a good upright plant.

Pelargoniums

LADY WASHINGTON GERANIUMS

(*Pelargonium domesticum*)

UNROOTED CUTTINGS shipped Sept. 1st to April 1st; \$3.75 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000
ROOTED CUTTINGS available Oct. 1 to June 1st or later, \$7.25 per 100, \$70.00 per 1000

NOTE: Unrooted cuttings can be shipped anywhere by airfreight. We do not recommend shipping unrooted cuttings beyond the 4th zone via Parcel Post. Both rooted and unrooted pelargonium cuttings are wrapped 25 per bundle in sphagnum moss. Rooted pelargoniums ship as well as zonal geraniums, and more than 350,000 are sent by parcel post, railway express, or airfreight.

CULTURE. Every locality has growers producing fine early-flowering Pelargoniums. It is only necessary to follow a few simple rules to produce splendid plants and profits. A lush Pelargonium will not boom; so make the plant growth early with normal plant culture. Do not use long-lasting fertilizers such as "hoof and horn" which might keep the plant at rapid growth into the flowering season. Keep the pH of the soil up to between 6.0 and 7.0 at all times, especially near budding time. GROW COOL! Night temperatures of 40 degrees will produce a good stocky plant. Most of the plant size will be made as it starts to bloom. Do not feed from ten weeks before blooming time until buds are well formed; then feeding may be resumed, but keep the nitrates low. However, be sure not to starve the plant of nitrogen.

Keep the plants a little on the dry side while buds are being formed. Remember the causes for delayed bloom are usually all associated with lush growing, so at budding time keep the pH up, keep excess nitrates off, don't force with heat, run a little dry (not arid), always keep on lots of light, and don't shade. In other words, all plants will try to reproduce before dying. The trick is to keep a good plant, but hold conditions just a little on the severe side while buds are forming without injuring the plant.

TIP—Flower shattering of modern varieties is due to removing plants from a warm house into cooler or drafty surroundings. Pelargoniums grown under cool conditions will seldom shatter.

OUR 1956 HYBRID

The flowers, large clusters of 8 to 12 florets, are borne in masses. Long, clear soft-salmon buds open to light salmon-pink, then change to clear pink. The flowers hold for days with little or no shattering. Markings on the upper petals are small but brilliant and add to the attractiveness of the flower. The petals are usually nicely waved and average 6 to 8 per floret, although on outdoor grown plants we have often seen 10 to 12 petals.

Because it is an early and continuous bloomer that can be brought in for Easter, low and compact with small leaves, we feel that Melissa will become one of the leading florists' varieties.

MELISSA—(Bode 1956) (6-8, C) A cross of two trade favorites, Mary Bard and Mackensen and a true florists' type in a color popular with the public. Plant is typical Mary Bard, but lower growing. Our plants have one shower of bloom after another. A hardy variety that can be run low on nitrates to insure good early bloom. (Pictured on the cover.)

Rooted only
\$10.00 per 100, \$90.00 per 1000

NEW "MAY" VARIETIES

This year we are introducing two excellent originations of Harry and Clara May who have hybridized Pelargoniums for 18 years and are the originators of such commercial varieties as Red Chiffon, White Chiffon, Evelyn Reiste, and Clara May. Four of the finest Pelargoniums we have seen are also getting their final proving this year for 1957 dissemination.

JESSICA MAY — (May 1956) (5-8, E)
Large wavy light salmon-red, shading slightly lighter in the throat. Blotches and veins are small. This is a free bloomer on a good plant. It is a decided improvement on and the best of the color range of O. Homer Bryan.

KING MIDAS — (May 1956) (5-6, VE)
Large, frilly flowers of light salmon-pink. There are often a dozen large florets to the flower head. The plant is compact and during the long blooming season almost covered with flowers. We offer no other variety near this one with its frilly, intense but very light salmon flowers. Either Variety
Rooted only, \$10.00 per 100



PRINCE JOHN

THREE ENGLISH PELARGONIUMS

Two years ago we imported a collection of 50 varieties from England through the courtesy of Lady Irene Burton, vice-president of the English Geranium Society, and Anthony Ayton, prominent Pelargonium Specialist in England. Of the 50 varieties, some were already known in America by other names, a few varieties followed styles not popular in this country. Of the remaining, three varieties were found to be outstanding for one or several reasons, and are offered this year in limited quantity for trial purposes. Ordinarily, we do not offer stock until the supply is ample, but a number of our visitors asked us to allow some to be bought.

PRINCE JOHN—(6-8, C) Beautiful bright rose florets borne in sufficient number to make large flower heads. The very ruffled petals make each floret appear to be semi-double. Flowers are carried uprightly on long straight stems. As the flowers do not shatter, the outstanding feature of this variety is its value as a cut flower. The plant is sturdy with good foliage and form. It makes a good pot but needs pinching to hold down the long stems.

RUBY—(5, E) A beautiful flower with simplicity of form and unusual color. The entire flower is dark brilliant ruby with just the suggestion of a lighter line around the edges of the petals. No other pelargonium has similar coloring.

MARCHIONESS DE BUTE—(5, M) Like our American Joyce, but better. Except for a heavily veined whitish throat, the petals are all dark plum on the front and whitish on the reverse. The florets lay flat and, due to the wavy petals,

Either Variety

Rooted only \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

KEY: Numbers and letters after names (6-7, E) indicate number of petals and season of bloom. Continuous (C) bloomers are earliest and bloom well in the fall. Very Early (VE); Early (E), Midseason (M), and Late (L) varieties all bloom within a 3 weeks variance south of Chicago. North of Chicago, only Continuous, Very Early and Early varieties are recommended.

COLORS: To make the selection of colors easier, each color group shades from the lightest variety at the beginning of the list to the darkest variety at the end.

White

APRIL—(Brown) (6-7, E) Large ruffled, clean white with tiny spots on two upper petals. Compact sturdy plant makes a fine pot.

GRACE ARMSTRONG (6-7, E)—Purest white of standard varieties. Slight magenta veins on upper petals. Large, ruffled florets. Plant tends to spread. Foliage crisp and serrated.

DUCHESS OF KENT (5-6, L)—Pure white, veined only a bit more than Grace Armstrong. Well ruffled. Good plant if controlled, but will climb if supported and let go. Popular in California.

***MARY BARD** (5-7, VE)—Good medium sized open floret; magenta veining. Leading florist white. Will bloom for Easter in far North. Small wood makes this an excellent pot or garden variety.

CHALLEE (5-6, VE)—Large cup-shaped floret; light magenta veining and blotches. Strong and compact.

White with Color

CHRISTI (5, M)—Very large open white floret overlaid with palest pink. Large red blotches give pinker appearance.

MRS. HARRISON (6-7, M)—White which is so veined with pink as to appear light pink. Mrs. Harrison is known as the only double Pelargonium but is really just extremely ruffled. The plant is compact and very heavy.

SPRINGTIME (6-7, E)—White with very large strawberry-pink blotches leaving only a white throat and a fine white edge. A favorite.

JOSEPHINE (5-6, C) — Typical Springtime-type, with brighter color in blotches. This is an everbloomer, and popular as a pot plant in the North. Cutting production is often limited due to propensity for flowering.

ALL MY LOVE—(Outwater 1955) (5-6, M) This was the eye-catcher at the 1955 International Geranium Society show and was ordered by practically every grower there. The plant is fine for pots and excellent in the garden. The flowers are large, wavy, white and open. The upper petals are predominated by large crimson blotches which leave only a narrow outer margin of white. The lower petals are usually pure white. The appearance is that of a large pansy-faced geranium.

MARDI GRAS (5-6, E)—Slightly ruffled with small blotches and veining. Good outdoors.

CITY OF OAKLAND (5-6, M)—Large open florets; pure white lower petals, magenta blotches and veining on upper petals. Excellent plant in garden or pot, but later than Mary Bard.

SUNBURST—(Brown) (6, E) Large, beautiful, well-shaped white flowers, well-ruffled around the outer edge. The upper petals have medium-sized but prominent blotches of bright crimson.

GAY NINETIES (6-7, E)—Very large ruffled florets in large compact heads. All petals veined, blotches on 2 or 3 upper petals. Strong pot or large garden variety. Excellent plant and foliage.

GARDENER'S JOY (Mrs. Saunders) (7-8, E)—Very large open florets, elongated ruffled petals. Long narrow blotches shade into white. This is one of the showiest pelargoniums and has a fine upright plant.

Apricot-Pink

DAWN—(Kerrigan) (6-8, VE) One of the newer pot plant varieties that is also popular in the garden. Flowers are large and showy. Masses of bloom make a spectacular and compact plant that will have several bloomings a year. Color is bright light apricot as the buds open, changing later to almost-white, giving a shaded over-all coloring. Each floret has small crimson blotches on the two upper petals.

LADY FAIR—(5-6, E) Almost identical with Dawn, but the color is just slightly darker and the flowers bloom out over a longer period of time rather than a big mass at each blooming.

VALENTINE GIRL (7-8, E)—Ruffled cup-shaped florets sometimes appearing double. Burnt-orange blotches and plum veining on 3 upper petals. Open plant, but superb when grown properly. Apricot-pink.

BALLERINA (7-8, M)—Large ruffled apricot pink. One of the later introductions. Beautiful flower and good pot or garden plant, but needs pinching.

BARCELONA—(6, M) Very large flowers of light coral-pink with a white throat. Almost-black blotches of moderate size on upper petals. A beautiful garden variety.

GOLDILOCKS (5, VE)—The first and only apricot-pink of such bright color. Ruffled and very free flowering. The plant is excellent.

Blush to Strawberry Pink

FRAU KRUMP (5, M)—White overlaid with pink blush. Does not shatter in Florida where it is liked.

COVER GIRL (5-6, C)—Very ruffled, double appearing, light pink with light strawberry markings. Plant is very compact.

BRENTWOOD (5, VE)—Very light pink with much veining, flat round floret. Plant is very hardy and is excellent for garden or desert areas.

SHOENE ILLA (5-7, E)—Ruffled light clear pink of medium size. Some veining on all petals, small crimson spot on upper petals. Old time German variety which makes a good pot.

LUCY ANN LESLIE (Lady Leslie) (5-6, M)—Very large, colorful, ruffled, clear silvery pink. Lower petals clear. Upper petals are veined to large crimson blotches which shade through cardinal to pink edge. Finest pelargonium for floral arrangements. Plant is good.

KATE BORNEMAN (5-6, M)—A trifle darker than Lucy Ann Leslie, slightly smaller, but otherwise identical. Good pot plant.

JUNE BRIDE (Outwater '54) (5-6, M)—Typical Lucy Leslie flowers and foliage, slightly darker color and a more compact plant.

SANTA MONICA (5-6, E)—Soft true pink, plain round open floret. Plum veins and medium crimson spot. Striking flower on excellent garden plant. A shrub type, it is recommended for difficult areas.

ANITA (5, E)—Large open floret of pink, white center and crimson blotches on upper petals. Popular in area of Indiana.

TOPPER (Joseph, Adolph, James Topfer or Toper) (5-6, E)—Clear pink, medium-sized open floret. Upper petals have brownish-black spots to base of petals. Lower petals faintly blotched crimson. Slightly ruffled. Popular early pot plant in Pacific Northwest.

PINK FASCINATION (5-6, M)—Large ruffled medium-light pink, large compact heads. Upper petals veined to crimson spot. Good all around plant and one of the most profuse bloomers.

PEGGY CRADDOCK (5-6, E)—Very plain, open, beautiful free-bloomer. Small very prominent veining on every petal.

***OUR FRANCES** (5-6, E)—Slightly ruffled, strawberry pink overcast with salmon sheen. Upper petals slightly darker, plum veins and crimson spot. Excellent.

***PINK GARDENER'S JOY** (6-7, E)—Very ruffled, semi-open florets of clear strawberry pink. Upper petals plum veined and blackish spot. Excellent pot.

SUNSET MAGAZINE (5, E)—Large-flowered sport of Sue Jarrett with no blotches on lower petals. Like Sue Jarrett it is often strong strawberry pink.

SUE JARRETT (5-6, E)—Very large unruffled flowers of strawberry-pink with maroon blotches and veining on upper petals. Good.

Salmon-Pink to Salmon

ALICE EASTWOOD (5, M)—Large, light rosy-salmon with white throat. Dark brown medium blotches on upper petals. Excellent pot plant.

GRAF ZEPPLIN (6-7, M)—Large, slightly ruffled rose-salmon with maroon spots. Excellent.

MARY ELIZABETH (5-8, C)—Plain flower, but a beautiful and popular watermelon pink shading into white throat. Exceptionally free flowering. A good pot and large garden variety.

SOLANO (6-8, E)—Very large florets of clear pinkish-salmon, nicely ruffled. Burnt-orange spot on upper petals, and brown spot on lowers. Big heads. Fine pot plant. The leading light salmon.

***GRANDMA FISCHER (Gros mama Fischer)** (6, E)—True bright salmon ruffled. Good garden plant. Leading salmon pot plant, especially north of Chicago.

ORANGE SAL—(6-8, VE) One of the best pot plants in a medium-salmon color. The plant is very compact and a fine bloomer. Very much like Grandma Fischer, but the color is slightly more orange.

EDITH NORTH (5-6, VE)—Pinkish-salmon, darker on upper petals, brown blotches. Vigorous growth and free-flowering. Used in Northern States as a pot plant. Needs pinching but is fast and early.

IRENE RICHIE (5, E)—Two-tone. Light rosy-salmon lower petals. Cardinal (red-orange) upper petals have brown blotch. Metallic sheen and red-orange buds help make this a very showy flower. Equal in pot or garden.

SALMON SPLENDOR (6-8, M)—Dark salmon with dark brown velvety spots on upper petals. Pot or garden.

ORANGE PRINCE (5, C)—Very plain flower of exceptionally clean color. Rose-salmon suffused orange. Shrub type plant.

FLAME — (Brown) (5, C) Very similar to Orange Prince, also by the same hybridizer. The color is a little darker and more solid. The plant is more compact. Both of these varieties are very hardy and will bloom in desert areas.

SPECIAL PELARGONIUM OFFER

We will ship 10 each of 10 varieties (our choice) which are suited for your locality for \$7.50. Rooted.

Salmon-Red to Red-Orange

SUMMERTIME (5-6, L)—Round, small floret; really white with very large blotches, but appearing light strawberry with white throat and edges. Plant is low and spreading. Colorful in gardens.

***RAY KELLOGG** (5-7, M)—Very large and very ruffled, soft salmon-red. Lower petals with white base and plum veins. Upper petals are soft burnt orange with large black blotches, all veined. This is one of the most striking of the "light pinks". Free bloomer and fancy.

PRIDE OF QUEDLINBURG (5-6, E)—Light to dark salmon with large blotches on upper petals. A strong plant, makes a nice pot plant as well as a fine garden plant.

***SALMON SPRINGTIME** (5-6, E) — Rich, bright cardinal-red with a fine ruffled pink edge and white center. Flowers are often streaked white. Very popular pot plant in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern states.

TANGERINE (5-6, VE)—Pale salmon-red or rose-carmine, slightly ruffled. Good plant and free bloomer. Excellent variety to start the season in warmer states.

O. HOMER BRYAN (5, M)—Round, solid appearing florets of clear rose-carmine. Upper petals have white base and dark brown spots. Lower petals lighten toward center. Popular Midwestern pot plant.

RHAPSODY—Slightly larger flower and plant than Señorita, but otherwise almost the same. Fine garden plant.

***SEÑORITA** (5-6, M)—Large, open floret of very brilliant colors. Upper petals ruffled, bright burnt orange veined brown, rose edge. Lower petals are cardinal with rose edge. Excellent serrated foliage; a good pot plant.

ANDENKEN AN LONDON (Amanda) (5-6, E) Upper petals rich maroon. Lower petals rich cardinal-red with white center. A popular pot plant. Sports lavender.

LOWELL (5-6, VE)—Showy, dark salmon or carmine suffused with orange. Offered as the only "copper-colored" pelargonium. Large, nearly black blotches and veining on all petals. Pot or garden. Always one of the earliest bloomers.

Dark Colors — Light Edge

NAVAJO—(Outwater 1953) (5-6, E) Type and color are similar to Oriental and Martha Washington, but much larger-flowered. Vivid rose with all petals blotched plum, heavily veined, and light rose on the edges. This is very free-flowering for a giant-flowered variety, and it is well named.

DUCHESS OF CORNWALL (5, E) — Dark plum blotches almost covering petals. Narrow shading of crimson between blotches and narrow strawberry-pink edge. Popular.

***CONGO** (5-6, VE) — Crimson-maroon with rose-velvet shading at edge of petals. Black veining, good-sized flowers. Foliage is deeply cut. A fine pot plant.

ORIENTAL (5, E) — Similar to Duchess of Cornwall but slightly darker.

HAILE SELASSIE — (5, E) A good compact plant with flowers of dark plum, shading pink toward the outer edge. The foliage is more gray-green than most varieties.

JOYCE (6, M) — Medium-sized ruffled dark-maroon with white throat. Different.

VAGABOND (6, M)—Same as Joyce but has a very narrow clean white edge around petals. Handled by all specialists.

***EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (Dreams)** (5, M) — Dark solid plum color with well defined white edge. Popular pot plant even in the North. Very trim garden plant.

Purple • Plum

***MARIE ROBER** (6-7, VE)—Most popular dark color. Used a great deal for early pots in North and Midwest. Deep magenta-purple with small black blotches. Very large, slightly ruffled florets and black buds. Sometimes reverts to Prince Bismark.

CONCHITA (5, M)—Dark plum upper petals. Lavender lower petals heavily veined with magenta. Very velvety.

JOAN FONTAINE (7, L)—Showy open plain florets. Upper petals are black-plum with magenta edge. Lower petals are magenta with plum blotches. Very low compact plant. Good late pot.

JESSIE JARRETT (5-6, M)—Dark magenta with violet cast. All petals have large plum blotches. Very strong plant and free bloomer.

HANGING BASKET PELARGONIUMS

FLOWER BASKET—(Outwater) (5, C) Small-flowered type that is different. It is spreading and excellent for cascading in baskets, makes a trim low-bedder, and is constantly covered with a shower of vivid rose-pink flowers which have lighter edges and crimson blotches on

all petals. In spite of its tendency to be spreading, the wood is quite sturdy and the foliage small and dense.

BLACK LACE—(5-6, C) (Outwater 1953) Very low spreading, compact plant. Suitable as a low bedder or cascading basket. Ruffled red-black flowers.

Rose-Pink to Deep Rose

CINDERELLA (5, M)—Small open floret of delicate rose-pink with white throat and pale crimson blotches. Unaccountably popular retail item.

***SPRINGSONG** (6-7, E) — Large and crisp-appearing rosy pink. Large crimson blotches make upper petals appear quite dark. Lower petals have white base and slight veining. Springsong is very showy and a florist favorite. An excellent plant in the garden.

***VERA WATTS (Giant Venus)** (5, VE) — Large round, flat floret of light rose-pink. All petals prominently veined crimson. Two upper petals blotched crimson. A favorite early variety, especially in the Pacific Northwest.

ROBER'S IDEAL (6, E)—Large open floret. Four lower petals are rose-pink with white throat. Upper petals veined and blotched velvety crimson-black shading out to crimson, then evenly to rose-pink of lower petals.

***MACKENSEN (Von Mackensen)** (6-8, E)—All petals slightly veined and upper petals have faint orange spots, but the petals overlap so much that florets appear to be totally rose-pink. Very showy and fine for pot or garden.

***RUTH ELEANORE** (5-6, C)—Same plant and flower shape as its sport *Waltztime*. Large, very ruffled, soft rose florets appear semi-double. Very large flower heads on a large, heavy foliated plant. Fine pot or garden variety. Originated by R. M. Henley.

PRAIRIE FIRE (5, M)—Medium-sized florets of rose-pink changing to a bluish-pink. Cardinal red veins give this flower the novel appearance of a *salpiglossis*.

LUIS McKAY (5-6, E)—Lower petals soft rose, upper petals rose suffused orange. Plum veins and brown spots. Two-tone coloring is showy. Popular in Kansas area.

GLENDALE (5, C)—Large, shrub type plant; the California version of *Easter Greetings*. Rose-pink flowers are almost the same as *Easter Greetings*. Good pot.

CYRIL WARREN (6, E)—Bright rosy-pink open floret, narrow very wavy edge. An excellent pot plant.

LUCY BECKER (6, C)—Soft cerise-rose sport of *Easter Greetings*. The same small, compact, continuous flowering plant, an one of the favorite varieties of the far North.

***EASTER GREETINGS** (5-6, C) — Medium-sized, deep cerise-rose, orange-brown blotched. Not much used in the warmer belt of United States, but a favorite early bloomer in the North.

CLARA MAY (Foote, Gloria) — (May) (5, E) Large round florets with three lower petals of rose-lilac. Upper petals appear much darker due to large velvety brown blotches. Very showy two-tone.

ETHELYN (5, VE)—Medium sized, round open floret of crimson-red. Lower petals rose-lilac base and fine edge. Upper petals rich crimson with lilac-rose edge. Large garden plant.

CHINA-ROSE (6, E)—Very large florets. Upper petals are much larger than lower. Rich crimson color shades to white throat with considerable veining. Brown blotches. Low branching, compact, pot or garden.

MISTY ROSE (5, C)—Rich carmine-red. Lower petals have bright cerise base. Upper petals have white base and large brown-black blotches. Shrub.

Rose-Red to Red

RUTH ELLEN KELLOGG (5, E)—Medium-sized open flower of bright light rose-red with narrow white edge on all petals. Large plant and very free blooming.

***CIRCUS DAY** (Schmidt) (6, VE)—Very large, dark pink or pale red with blotches on upper petals. Good ruffle. Similar to *Azalea* but lighter. Excellent pot or garden.

***AZALEA** (6, E)—Leading variety in warmer areas. Large easily ruffled *Azalea* red (light) borne in big heads. An excellent plant for any purpose.

MRS. WILL HAYES—(Rober) (6, C) One of the stronger growing varieties that will do well in the desert. Long sprays, rather than flower heads, of bright light red. The throat of each floret is a lighter shade.

YUCATAN—(Evans and Reeves) (6, M) An unusual soft-red that is pleasing to most people. This variety has become very popular in California.

***MARIE VOGEL** (6, VE)—Exactly the same as *Azalea* and usually retailed under that name in the North. Marie Vogel blooms one to two weeks earlier than *Azalea* in the far North where it is a leading variety.

***GRAND SLAM** (5-6, C)—Large wavy-petaled rosy-red with slight salmon sheen. Upper petals blotched strawberry-black with touch of white near throat, veining below blotches. Very compact, free flowering plant. Typical perfection of Schmidt hybrids (1950).

FIREDANCER (Bode 1953) (6-8, E)—Rich cardinal, ruffled floret with chocolate blotches and rich dark red sheen overlaying the base color. Plant is upright, compact, and a profuse bloomer. Pictured in *Saturday Evening Post*, Oct. 10, 1953, in color. A top-selling variety.

ROBIN—(5-6, M) Dark cardinal-red, medium-sized ruffled flowers with a good plant for pots. This is a popular retail variety.

Red to Red-Black

CARMINE QUEEN (5-6, E)—Clear light red with narrow wavy edge. Popular as a pot plant. Low and spreading in the garden.

RED CHIFFON (May) (5-6, E)—Clear carmine-red with open, round, ruffled flowers and low plant. Good.

JAMES WELDON (6, E)—Attractive medium dark-red with dark blotches. The florets are of medium size forming a large flower head. Small, compact, and self-branching; makes an excellent pot plant.

BIMBO (Outwater '54) (5, M)—Dwarf. Very compact plant. Large medium - dark - red flowers blotched black.

ZULU KING (5, C)—Bright rose-carmine appearing much darker because of large dark brown blotches on all petals. In partial shade, florets become enormous. Excellent pot.

WOLFGANG GOETHE (5-6, E)—Very ruffled, small brilliant dark red. Open plant. Once used for pot plants.

***CONSPICUOUS** (5, C)—Only Easter Greetings surpasses Conspicuous for constant bloom. Upright, much branching plant with semi-open florets of dark bright red. Excellent pot or garden.

VEL REY (Brown) (6-7, M)—Not as continuous as two other Brown hybrids, Conspicuous and Burgundy, but very free-blooming. A fine plant and beautiful ruffled flower of very dark red.

ROGUE—(Schmidt) (6, VE) Fine new dark red. Larger flowered than Vel Ray, although not as ruffled. Very free bloomer and a fine compact plant. While dark red, it is both lively and brilliant.

BURGUNDY (5-6, E)—Best "black" because all petals have dark, brilliant edges giving life to the flowers. Red edges are very wavy. Plant is low and compact.

TOP HAT—(Outwater 1954) (5, M) Dark red open flower with black blotches on all petals. Darker than Zulu King. Top Hat is better than Fiery Embers, which we can also supply.

***RED VELVET** (5-6, E)—Dark red-black flowers of excellent size on very small-wooded plant of medium size. One of the best.

MARY QUINLIN (5-6, M)—Very dark red-black flowers on a very small-wooded plant. Pot or garden.

JUNGLE NIGHT (5-6, E)—All black, medium-sized florets. Plant good if properly pinched. Not the best pot plant.

Lilac • Orchid • Lavender

STARDUST (5, M)—Very large flowers of palest lilac. Under ideal conditions flowers are flecked with darker lilac. Fine form as a pot plant and much used. Growth is very large in the garden and a fine bloomer.

BELINDA (Bode 1946) (5, M)—Round crisp flowers of moonbeam type, but somewhat better. White flowers with large lilac blotches on all petals leaving only white edges and throat. Low compact plant.

***NUEHEIT CARL FAISS** (5, E) — Slightly ruffled, silvery lilac. Each petal has long narrow, dark plum blotch. One of the leading varieties both in the North and South.

PALO ALTO (5, VE)—Light orchid-pink with magenta veining on all petals. Large plum blotches. A large and strong plant in the desert.

LAVENDER QUEDLINBURG (5, M)—Slightly darker than Palo Alto. Quite tall, but good if pinched. Showy.

***CHICAGO MARKET** (5, M)—Ruffled, light orchid-pink, large compact heads. The plant is exceptionally compact and an excellent pot plant.

MERLE (5-6, E)—Very large, showy orchid-pink with silvery sheen. Large heads on strong stems with large leaves borne close to stems. Good pot or garden.

***WALTZTIME** (6-7, C)—Large, very ruffled florets of bright, silvery orchid, appear double. Stocky growth with crisp wavy foliage makes a fine pot or garden plant.

BEVERLY HILLS — (5-6, VE) A fine large lavender pot plant or garden favorite. It is just slightly deeper in color than Chicago Market and a little faster grower. It is compact as a pot plant, but not so severely compact as Chicago Market.

***SAN DIEGO** (5-6, E)—Beautiful, large ruffled old time lavender with long plum blotches. Grey-green foliage and a very strong plant. Very dependable variety.

PANSY GERANIUMS

MME. LAYAL (Pansy Geranium) (5, VE)—Small (1 1/4 inches) purple and white flowers with a pansy face. A compact plant with a profusion of flowers. Much used as a pot plant, especially in the area of Pennsylvania.

SALINA — (5, E) Similar to Mme. Layal except the flowers are a little larger and the color of the color of the blotches is crimson rather than plum. The plant is good and slightly larger than Layal.

Scented-Leaved Geraniums

We offer only the finest varieties of the Scented-leaved; each is distinct from the other. Orders for Scented-leaved triple each year. Scenteds succeed indoors very well and, even when not in bloom, an attractive fragrance is always there — often strong enough to scent a room. Most Scenteds add character to the garden; some have beautiful flowers, others highly colored foliage. Scenteds ship very well and survive practically 100%. Easy to grow, they should be brought on rapidly. They offer a good profit at reasonable prices. If you simply wish a good pot plant, one that will move out for gardening, if not sold earlier, try Variegated Lady Plymouth.

NOTE: As all are genus *Pelargonium*, only variety names are listed in italics.

ROOTED ONLY;

\$7.50 per 100, \$70.00 per 1000
Unless noted with variety



Variegated Prince Rupert makes a striking plant even without its show of lavender blooms.

LEMON-ROSE

Some misunderstanding arises from the reference to "rose-scented" geraniums. Most of the rose-scented varieties actually have fine lemon or Minty scents—some have an indescribable companion fragrance. The term "rose-scented" arises from the basic commercial use of Rose Geraniums. Grown in large acreages in Europe, they are a source of fine oil for perfumes, practically a necessity in the manufacture of rose perfume. Unless size is mentioned, rapid garden growth will make up to 2½ feet in a season.

NOTE: Listed from the deepest cut foliage to the least cut foliage. **ALL ARE GOOD POT PLANTS.**

CROWFOOT, *radula*—Parent of most of the rose-scented geraniums. The foliage is very deeply cut—almost just rib stems of bluish-grey. Tiny lavender flowers.

DR. LIVINGSTON, (Skeleton Rose), *denticulatum*—Tall, light green plant with skeleton foliage. Splendid lemon-rose scent.

PEPPERMINT ROSE—(Bode 1955) This Old-fashioned Rose and Pungent Peppermint cross is a strong grower with good plant form and attractive foliage. It is one of the strongest scented of all of the scented varieties. Foliage is grayish-green and deeply cut.

OLD FASHIONED ROSE, *graveolens*—Big plant, probably best known of this class. The first seed business in the city of New York was founded on this variety. It is the variety most often used in flavoring jellies and preserves, and for fifty years during the last century was one plant that could be found at almost every home.

SILVER-LEAF-ROSE, (Grey Lady Plymouth), *graveolens marginalis*—Almost equal in growth with its green form, Old Fashioned Rose, this variety has a narrow silver edge.

LADY PLYMOUTH, (Variegated Rose), *graveolens variegatum*—Excellent light yellow plant with a healthy appearance. Probably the most popular scented geranium. About half the size of Old Fashioned Rose. A superb pot plant or border plant in the garden.

ATTAR OF ROSES, *capitatum*—a compact mound with small lavender flowers.

CAMPHOR-ROSE, *graveolens*, variety—Identical growth and flowers of Attar of Roses, except it has a strong camphor fragrance.

ROBER'S LEMON ROSE, *graveolens*, cultivar. Very fine and popular. Leaves are deeply cut and have a neat narrow margin of leaf around each rib structure.

GRAVE'S STAGHORN ROSE, *graveolens*, cultivar—Similar to Rober's but larger plant with wider leaf margins around ribs.

ROUND LEAF ROSE, *adatifolium*—Semi-prostrate plant with round foliage.

SNOWFLAKE, *adatifolium*—An irregularly variegated form of Round Leaf Rose, splashed with yellow.

PELARGONIUM CRISPUM

Pelargonium crispum is an excellent group of fine pot plants or garden subjects. Stems grow very upright with stiff crinkled leaves radiating closely from the stems. The illusion is that of a miniature juniper tree. The flowers are all light fuschia ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The scent is clean, true lemon.

PRINCE RUPERT, *P. crispum*—Largest of the group and best known. This variety is a fine pot plant. Grows to about two feet.

VARIEGATED PRINCE RUPERT (French Lace), *P. crispum variegatum* — About two-thirds the size of Prince Rupert, this variety competes with Lady Plymouth and Lime as the leading scented.

FINGERBOWL GERANIUM, *P. crispum minor*—Almost as tall as Prince Rupert, but smaller and denser foliage. Very fine.

W. R. KIRSCH, *P. crispum* x *P. peltatum* (Conn, 1948)—The plant and flowers are entirely crispum; the flowers are larger by half diameter and much more profuse with a longer blooming season.

OAK-LEAVED

The following cultivars of *P. quercifolium*, the Oak-leaved, are all pungent scented and have many uses in which they are not matched by other plants.

STAGHORN OAK—Deeply-cut seven-lobed foliage on spreading plant. Darker lavender-pink flowers than above varieties. Good flowering pot or garden plant.

TRAILING OAK, *P. quercifolium prostrata*. Excellent for pot make-up, especially to fill around base of large specimens.

SKELTON'S UNIQUE—Similar to Trailing Oak with a less cut leaf and darker center.

FAIR ELLEN—Well shaped plants—to 3 feet—with nice dark green foliage that has a chocolate-brown center. Leaves are five-lobed. Very free bloomer. Good pot plant or cut-filler for floral work.

VILLAGE HILL—Similar to Fair Ellen. Very free bloomer with deeply cut foliage. This is another favorite for floral filler.

FLOWERING SCENTEDS

This group contains recognizable scents or those classified as pungent, but is grown much more for the flowers, decorative effect, or make-up value.

APRICOT (M. Ninon), *P. scabrum*—Supposedly apricot, but smells more like the foliage of apricot trees. This variety makes one of the nicest pot plants and is very popular. The florets are brilliant crimson, about one inch across, and borne in heads of five or six. The foliage is deeply toothed and a bright glossy green.

CLORINDA—Mildly eucalyptus-scented. A large plant with dull green foliage and bright rose-pink flowers as large as some show-type pelargoniums; borne in large heads. Very popular for both pot and garden.

MRS. KINGSLEY (Mrs. Kinsley, Mrs. Kingsbury), *P. rapaceum*—Low spreading plant with bright purple-cerise flowers. The foliage is greyish, wavy, and deeply cut. Excellent in the garden, but Rollinson's Unique is preferred for pots in the greenhouse.

ROLLINSON'S UNIQUE — Minty-pungent. The plant is quite like Mrs. Kingsley but the foliage is less curly and the flowers are much larger and darker in color. Flowers are cerise-purple and are preferred for indoor pot plants.

LADY MARY, *P. limoneum*—Slight lemon scent. An excellent pot plant which bears a profusion of pale orchid-colored flowers with upper petals of crimson.

SHOTTESHAM PET—Filbert-scented. Low, round, light green plant with deeply cut foliage and a myriad of small brilliant red flowers. Nice collector's pot item. Best for low (1 foot) borders.

SHRUBLAND ROSE—Fast, large shrub to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet the first year, large numbers of brilliant crimson flowers. Fine background bedder.

CAPRI—Free flowering plant with mound-like growth and 2-inch clusters of cerise flowers. An attractive window plant.

PHEASANT'S FOOT, *P. viscosum*—Strongly pungent, dark green, finely cut foliage which is sticky to the touch. The plant very trim and upright. Flowers are pale orchid. Popular hobbyist item.

FERN LEAF, *P. filicifolium*—Same as Pheasant's Foot, but with more deeply cut foliage.

Here again, to growers with limited demand, or to growers who wish to check the sales possibilities of Scented-leaved Geraniums with their trade, we offer selections of 10 each of 10 varieties, for \$7.50.

The customer may make his own choice of varieties, but should designate second choice, in case of shortages.

FRUIT AND SPICE SCENTS

All scents are strong and distinct.

Note: The first four are varieties of *Pelargonium fragrans* and have identical plant growth with Nutmeg, but leaf colors vary.

- NUTMEG, *fragrans***—Semi-prostrate plant, a criss-cross of small hard wood covered with beautiful round, wavy, grey-green foliage. Sprays of very tiny white flowers.
- FRUITY, *fragrans Logeei***—Apple and Nutmeg cross. Very rich fragrance of ripe fruit. Foliage is brownish-green, flower stems red.
- APPLE CIDER, *fragrans Codyi***—Apple and Nutmeg cross. Foliage is light bright green.
- PINE, *fragrans turpenth***—Clean scent—more turpentine than pine, which does not seem to lessen its popularity. Green.
- GINGER, *torento***—Leaf is a little larger and less notches than Lime (*P. nervosum*). Always one of the best sellers. Plant grows 14 to 18 inches first season, full and round. Large (1") lavender flower.
- LEMON-BALM, *melissimum***—Fast and rather coarse grower, but one of the best lemon odors. A nice pot variety.
- LIME, *nervosum***—Very attractive low, round plant with saw-toothed foliage and nice lavender flowers. A very free bloomer, and a number one seller.
- ALMOND, (Pretty Polly)**—Attractive light green plant with silvery pink flowers with dark crimson blotches.
- WORMWOOD, *abrotanifolium*, (Southern-wood leaved)**—A woody appearing plant with attractive tiny grey leaves. Fast like. The foliage is excellent in sachets.
- STRAWBERRY, *scarboroviae*, (Countess of Scarborough)**—Plant is upright, similar to *crispum* with leaves close to the stems, but less stiff than *crispum*. Appearance is reddish-green. Small lavender-pink flowers.
- PEACH, *grossularoides*, (Gooseberry-leaved)**—Very distinct rich odor pleasing to all. The plant is upright with foliage close to the stems and compact. The foliage is green and variegated in a pretty hit-and-miss fashion. Flowers are pale orchid.
- CINNAMON, *gratum***—Similar to Attar of Roses.
- ORANGE, *citriodorum*, (Citronella, Prince of Orange)**—Somewhat similar in growth to Lime (*nervosum*) with leaves less notched. Blooms well. Medium-sized viola-like flowers are orchid blotched with crimson.
- PEPPERMINT, *tomentosum***—Trailing plant with large velvety, very pubescent, grey foliage. Very popular trailing pot plant.
- PUNGENT PEPPERMINT, *denticulatum tomentosum***—Fine large, upright plant with deeply cut, grey foliage, and very sharp, distinct peppermint scent.
- JOY LUCILLE, *tomentosum. x quecifolium***—Very large and rangy hybrid, that makes a good sized pot plant with large 5-fingered leaves. As a garden subject, Joy Lucille is a beautiful plant with clusters of small flowers and a minty fragrance.

Species Varieties

Most of the following are truly garden hybrids of wild species varieties; most of them have kept the basic features of the wild varieties, yet are acclimated to garden culture.

Rooted only: Each priced at minimum of 10, and per 100 (25 at 100 rate).

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

- P. echinatum* (**Sweetheart Geranium**)—Sometimes referred to as cactus-stemmed Geranium because of soft spines on stems. Leaves are gray-green; the fleshy stems are thick and much branched. Small flowers are beautiful orchid-like blossoms borne in clusters. Blossom is white to light pink, blotched crimson on upper petals. A corsage of these flowers won Sweepstakes Prize at a Los Angeles Orchid Show.
- P. acetosum* — Pretty gray-green succulent foliage on very tiny stems. This plant is used as filler in window boxes.
- P. Stapeltoni* (**Red Sweetheart Geranium**)—Many years ago *P. echinatum* was crossed with *P. saepeflorens* to get this lovely variety. Very similar to *P. echinatum*, but the stems are smaller and the flowers are a beautiful deep reddish-pink.
- Rooted \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
- P. frutetorum*—Often listed in fancy-leaved class. The plant is spreading, foliage dark green with a well-defined brown zone. Beautiful with a profusion of bright salmon, single flowers above the dark foliage.
- P. DARK BEAUTY**—Identical with *frutetorum* except the entire center of leaf is brown and the growth is about half the size.
- P. gibbosum* (**Evening Scented Geranium, Knotted Stork's Bill**) — Odd stems with swollen joints account for one of the common names. Small greenish-yellow flowers that are fragrant in the evening.
- P. scandens* (**Climbing Geranium**) — Light green, glossy foliage; well-shaped plant in the garden. Spidery orchid flowers.
- P. fulgidum* (1) (**Old Scarlet Unique**)—Large gray-green plant with soft, deeply-cut foliage and an abundance of bright red flowers, blotched on upper petals with black.

TIPS ON ORDERING

BOOK AHEAD IF POSSIBLE—It helps reserve short items. It helps plan shipping dates during rush periods.

BE SURE WE HAVE YOUR PHONE NUMBER—We include it with your address on all packages. It helps avoid delays.

AIR EXPRESS is requested by many growers when they really mean **AIR-FREIGHT**. If you do want AIR EXPRESS (page 10, Shipping Methods) please underscore the word or make special note of it.

ORDERS FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT are aided if you will direct us in case of shortages, to send: callused cuttings, a like-variety, backorder if available soon, or refund.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS should order for shipment before the winter ban on perishables (usually October 15th).

MOST DELAYS AND LOSSES occur in the actual destination city. We send an airmail postal card or letter the day the shipment is made. You should notify the post office, Express agency, or airfield that you are expecting a shipment and arrange to pick up the order yourself, if possible. Day-long rides in delivery trucks during extreme heat or cold damage stock.

PAYMENT may be made by check or money order with the order; or, on reserved orders, payment may be sent anytime before shipping date. Many growers prefer to have their orders sent COD, which may be done with any method of shipping. However, we **must have your written permission to ship COD**.

CLAIMS are very seldom necessary. **OPEN CARTONS UPON ARRIVAL**. If the shipment shows signs of frost, sweating, or damage due to rough handling get an inspection slip from your agent and file a claim for a portion or all of the shipment as conditions may warrant.

CALIFORNIA CUSTOMERS MUST INCLUDE SALES TAX PERMIT NUMBER

(See Parcel Post Rates—page 11)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GERANIUM GARDENS

P. O. BOX 109

GARDENA, CALIFORNIA

Phone: Compton, Calif. — NEwmark 1-5538